

A DIARY
of the
PARTITION DAYS
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by
GANDA SINGH
M.A., Ph.D., M.R.A.S.

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I

BEFORE PARTITION

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A Diary of the Partition Days

BY

GANDA SINGH

This diary was written by me during the most eventful days of the present century from the Panjab point of view. The upheaval that the country saw immediately before and after its division in 1947 is unparalleled in its history. From what I heard from several first-hand secret sources in 1946 and 1947 of the activities of the Muslim Leaguers of Amritsar and Lahore, I felt that something extraordinary was about to happen. This prompted me to be more regular in recording day to day events in greater detail.

Some indications of the coming events came from the speeches of the League leaders. As early as the beginning of April, 1946, Malik Sir Feroze Khan Noon said that "the havoc which the Muslims will play will put to shame what Halaku did." (*Tribune*, Lahore, April 11, 1946). And Halaku (Hulagu) Khan is known to the history of the world as one of the most cruel and remorseless destroyers of life and property. Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar said in August 1946, seven months before the bloodthirsty dagger was actually unsheathed, that "Pakistan can only be achieved . . . if need be, and opportunity arose, by shedding the blood of others. Mussalmans are no believers in the creed of *ahimsa*. We will do just as the situation demanded." (*Tribune*, Lahore, August 18, 1946.) And according to Raja Ghazanfar Ali's statement (31-8-1946), they were to wait "until the fire order comes from Qaid-i-Azam Jinnah." (Vide *C.M.G.*, Lahore.) On September 4, Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot, President of the Panjab Provincial Muslim League, appealed to the Muslim lawyers "in the name of Islam and Pakistan . . . to cast aside all thoughts of personal occupation, business and profit, and as shock troops of the Muslim League to spread out all over the province in every village, *qasba*, town and city and to do preliminary spade work of propaganda without which no revolutionary upsurge and determined struggle is possible."—*Dawn*, 5-9-1946. Even the Qaid-i-Azam, Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, thought of civil war as an effective method of coercing his adversaries to agree to the demands of his Muslim League.

Preparations and training for a blood-bath, therefore, continued in full swing in the autumn and winter months of 1946 and the fire order was given in December, as a trial to begin with, in the north-western district of Haripur Hazara. This was predominantly a Muslim area and a dependable stronghold of the Muslim Leaguers. There could, therefore, be no doubt about the success of the fire and sword operations there against the negligible minorities of Hindus and Sikhs who were taken unawares. Encouraged by their successes in the north west, the Leaguers opened their offensive in the central Panjab in the cities of Amritsar and Lahore in March 1947. Considerable parts of these cities were burnt down in a few days. The contagion soon spread to other places as well, and by the time the division of the country was declared in August, the sword and fire had done incalculable harm to life and property in the urban as well as rural areas. As the Muslim Leaguers were found not to understand any other language than that of the sharp steel, the Hindus and Sikhs of the Panjab were left with no alternative. And this had the desired effect, although a little too late. There were then appeals and conferences for peace and promises of protection to the minorities. It, however, took some time before the refugees could go unscathed to their destinations.

The Diary given in the following pages opens with the 1st of April 1947 and ends with the 16th of January 1948, with a gap of three months—June, July and August—when I was too busy at the refugee camp at the Khalsa College Amritsar (where I was then a lecturer in history) to squeeze out any time for it. As it is, I hope, it will be of considerable help to the students of history when a close and critical study of this period comes to be undertaken.

For purpose of reference, the following abbreviations have been used in the Diary :

API	Associated Press of India
CM, CMG	Civil and Military Gazette, Lahore
HT	Hindustan Times, Delhi
INC	Indian News Chronicle, Delhi
St.	Statesman, Delhi
Tr.	Tribune, Lahore, Ambala

THE DIARY

April 1, 1947, Tuesday

Two butchers Sadiq and Taj, who dressed as Nihang Sikhs and wearing artificial beards and moustaches, and armed with spears, had murdered Chanadin, a big land-lord of Mandeke in the jurisdiction of the Barki, confessed their crime and produced the artificial beards and moustaches used by them to look like Nihang Sikhs.

Five former soldiers of the Indian Army, namely Sardars Nanak Singh, Chhajju Singh, Gian Singh, Banta Singh and Surat Singh, who had been court-martialled at Singapore for refusing to shoot Indonesians, were released from the Lahore jail after the expiry of full term of 18 months of imprisonment.

Meetings were held in different parts of the country, particularly in the district of Jullundur, to mourn the loss of an eminent Sikh, Babu Labh Singh, who was murdered by Muslims while he was appealing to people to maintain peace and order and to resume normal work.

April 2, 1947, Wednesday

Sardar Ishar Singh Majhail, M.L.A., and Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafar, who had toured the affected and disturbed areas in the Rawalpindi and neighbouring districts, urged upon the Deputy Commissioner of Rawalpindi the necessity of restoring confidence among the minority communities. They were also successful in composing the differences between the local Sikhs.

Sardar Partap Singh, Giani Gurmukh Singh and Dr. Lehna Singh invited the attention of Mr. Plumb, D.I.G. in charge of investigations, to the havoc caused by Muslims in Chauntra Police Station in the Attock district and asked for immediate investigations in that area.

Qazi Attaullah, speaking in the Frontier Assembly, remarked: "I feel that certain British Government officials in the N. W. F. P. are in an unholy alliance with the Muslim League". "These British officials", he continued, "have been giving full access to Pir of Manaki and certain other League elements and are carrying on League propaganda in the tribal areas".

Six persons were killed and 20 injured as a result of the attack by green-uniformed Muslim Leaguers on Hindu and Sikh passengers at Gorazai Railway Station, 17 miles from Kohat towards Rawalpindi.

April 3, 1947, Thursday

Nine Hindu and Sikh members of the Central Assembly from the Panjab sent a letter to Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru requesting him to forward it to the Viceroy and H. M. G. "The only way out of the present deadlock is to partition the Panjab into two provinces", said the letter, adding that "it is no longer a long term constitutional issue but an urgent and immediate administrative problem which should have the first priority".

Mr. Virendra, M.L.A., asked the Secretary of the Panjab Muslim League, Mian Mumtaz Daultana, in a statement, "if the Muslim is prepared to negotiate on the basis of two ministries in the province, one for the Muslim majority area, and the other for the non-Muslim majority area. As at present the Panjab will either have two ministries or none at all".

Sardar Ujjal Singh, M.A., M.L.A., said: "Division of the Panjab is the only remedy now and we all agree on that issue."

In a meeting of the Panjab Assembly Panthic Party, with Sardar Swaran Singh as its leader, there was complete unanimity on the question of the division of the Panjab. The Governor was urged "to take necessary steps to remove the inadequate representation of the minorities in the police now that 6,000 constables are to be recruited in the additional police. The party protested against "the heavy, inequitable and unjust collective fines" in Multan demanding that "only the aggressors be punished and not the aggrieved".

Malik Feroze Khan Noon, in a press interview, demanded the division of the armed forces and military equipment, and also ordnance factories.

A bill aiming at nullifying forcible conversions and marriages was introduced in the Council of State by Mr. S. K. Roy Chowdhry.

Eighteen prominent Sikh leaders issued an appeal to the Panth to contribute at least Re. 1 per head for a 50-lakh Fund to

enable the Sikh community to fight Pakistan. Sardar Baldev Singh and S. Bhag Singh Gurdaspuri were appointed treasurers.

Replying to Mr. Jinnah's speech calling for truce on Pakistan basis, Sardar Patel said at Ahmedabad: "Congress is ready to sign the truce if the question of Pakistan is referred to an impartial tribunal . . . Congress has made its decision. . . . Congress will not submit to any injustice."

Dr. Khan Sahib said at press conference at Peshawar, "that six Hindus and Sikhs were killed, five injured seriously and three slightly injured by Muslim Leaguers in green uniform on the train yesterday. Fifteen men, women and children travelling on the train were missing.

Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mahmud, head of the Ahmadiya community, in the course of his address at a meeting of his followers, advised the Muslims not to get mad for Pakistan. Majority of the world is not in favour of Pakistan; rather it stands for the unification and solidarity of countries.

Addressing the 1st Sikh Infantry Regiment at Patiala, His Highness Maharaja Yadavindra Singh felt proud of the glorious traditions of his forces. They belonged to the Panth and Panth was theirs, said he, and that they were ever ready to offer the biggest sacrifice for its protection.

April 4, 1947, Friday

A relief committee of non-officials, consisting of Miss Pritam Takhat Singh, Mr. Ram Kumar, Advocate, Dr. Niranjan Singh and others was formed, and a relief camp for 100 refugees was being opened at Kapurthala.

Dr. Khan Sahib of Peshawar said in a statement, "Pir of Manaki was throughout preaching to his followers in the frontier to organise for communal war. It is wrong to say that he has been preaching communal harmony. The tribes are absolutely disinterested in the politics and League's communal movements in the N.W.F.P."

A deputation of the Panjab Provincial Congress Committee met Mahatma Gandhi and gave him first-hand report on the communal riots in the Panjab. Acharya Kripalani was also present.

Earlier they met Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and told him that a large section of the minority communities in the Panjab favoured the Congress Working Committee's resolution regarding the partition of the Panjab.

April 5, 1947, Saturday

Hissar.—Rao Bahadur Surajmall, M.L.A., member of the Constituent Assembly in the course of a statement said: "The Hariana Jats are completely in agreement with the Sikhs in making the demand for the division of the Panjab and they will not lag behind in making any sacrifice for the fulfilment of this end. In saying this, I am voicing the feeling of one and all of the Hariana Prant."

Mr. Sudarshan, Deputy Leader, Punjab Assembly Congress Party, said in a statement, "It is no doubt pleasing to hear that some of these gentlemen, who till yesterday were talking of Changoz Khan and Halaku Khan, are to-day sermonising on the benefits of peace and harmony. Probably they have realised that their dream of having a Muslim League Ministry can never be realised so long as communal disturbances last. But if they insist on partition of India, they must be prepared for the partition of the Panjab also. They cannot have it both ways. And, if the Panjab is to be partitioned, then why not have right now, and solve the Ministerial tangle."

The assertion that on the restoration of normal and peaceful atmosphere, the Sikhs will be prepared to enter into negotiations on the basis of the division of the Panjab, is made by Sardar Swaran Singh and Sardar Ujjal Singh. . . . "The League leaders talk of a round table conference to settle the outstanding constitutional issues, but they have done nothing to inspire confidence amongst the minorities and have not even condemned the barbarities committed by their co-religionists on innocent and helpless victims. If the League leaders are sincere in what they profess, they should publicly denounce the heinous acts of their co-religionists and withdraw all aid, direct and indirect to them."

Referring to the influence of the Muslim League, the Premier, Dr. Khan Sahib, said, that practically it was a defunct body. Only a handful of Khans, Mullahs and Pirs, who in the past were in

the service of the irresponsible foreign rulers and played traitors' role to their country, had now gathered under a different label.

Baba Kharak Singh, in the course of a statement, suggested that a convention of the Sikh Panth should be called immediately and plebiscite on the division of the Panjab was not practicable and that it would weaken the solidarity and integrity of the Panth.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah had his first talk with the Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten.

Mr. Khalid Latif Gauba in his message to the Muslims tells them that they cannot have a League Ministry without the co-operation of other parties and that they cannot have Pakistan without the confidence of the minority communities. "As the Muslim League is the largest party in the Legislature, the duty for restoring order in the province rests more on its shoulders than on any other. It is the duty, therefore, of the Muslim leaders as a first step to make an all-out effort to have the abducted women promptly restored to their families, to induce those in the possession of loot to voluntarily hand it over to the authorities, and to make generous personal contributions for the relief of riot victims, not only of one community but of all communities."

11 April, 1947, Friday

"We are determined to see that the Panjab is divided, because in such division alone can there be reciprocal protection and not in the imposition of a communal ministry.... The Panjab will never agree to a partisan communal ministry. Mr. Ghazanfar Ali talks of provocation—what provocation? The flashing of the solitary sword when thousands of swords had been flashing for 34 days before the ministry fell! Coercion was the order of the day," said Dewan Chaman Lal at Calcutta.

12 April, 1947, Saturday

The *Times*, London, said in an editorial : The Muslim League attempt to seize power in the Panjab, admittedly the nodal point of Pakistan, has so far broken down in the face of Hindu and Sikh opposition. If persisted in, it seems likely to reinforce the growing demand for the division of the province into Muslim and non-Muslim areas."

"Open propagation of coercive methods and adoption of unconstitutional means by the Muslim League to capture power has resulted in the creation of a very unhappy situation. Some thousands of innocent persons have been killed and a still larger number have become homeless. Property worth crores of rupees has been destroyed . . . Under the circumstances, we support whole-heartedly the proposal for the partition of the Panjab, and, as a first step in the direction, demand the immediate setting up of two ministries in the province." L. Bhimsen Sachar and S. Swaran Singh, (C.M.G. 15).

13 April, 1947, Sunday

"The Pakistan demand of the Muslim League is a negative demand," said Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru at the Jallianwala Bagh Day meeting at New Delhi. Continuing he said, "How can this problem be solved? It can either be done through mutual agreement or by a fight. There is no other course." "No political aim can be achieved by coercion and intimidation." (C.M. 15).

The Hindus and Sikhs of Calcutta, through Lala Karam Chand Thapar, presented to Sardar Swaran Singh a cheque for One lakh of rupees for relief work.

500 Sikhs from all parts of the Panjab took pledge in front of the Akal Takht, Amritsar, to fight Pakistan.

"If, as desired, we have but to divide our country, we have also to consider the question of division of those areas where the Hindus are in a majority, as we have to divide Bengal and the Punjab . . . the Congress will have to see that the majority community does not force the minority to remain with it."—Dr. Rajendra Prasad. (C.M.G. 15).

14 April, 1947, Monday

Baba Kharak Singh in a statement said: "I am a staunch advocate of Akhand Hindustan . . . Should, however, partition become inevitable and be unfortunately thrust upon us, I would plead for adequate safeguards and legitimate protection for the non-Muslim minorities living in the territories proposed to be partitioned. (C.M. 15).

Master Tara Singh condemned the criticism levelled at the Maharaja of Patiala by the Muslim press for his saying at the

ceremony of presenting new colours to the 1st Patiala Sikh Infantry that his army belonged to the Panth as the Panth belonged to his army and that "the State Forces should always be prepared to defend a righteous cause during critical times ahead." It was a mere reiteration of historical fact. The Phulkian States, Patiala, Nabha and Jind, were governed by the sole principle: "What is mine is yours", declared Master Tara Singh.

Sardar Patel appealed to the Muslim League to settle the question of Pakistan and partition with fellow countrymen, addressing a meeting at Bombay. If this question was not settled peacefully and amicably, he declared, then the only way it could be settled was by adopting a recourse to violence and bloodshed. Such a course would lead to mutual slaughter and all-round destruction, and, hence, it would benefit none. (C.M. 16).

15 April, 1947, Tuesday

The following communique was issued from the Viceroy's House, New Delhi:

"On His Excellency the Viceroy's initiative and at his special request, Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah signed the following declaration and authorised its publication:

"We deeply deplore the recent acts of lawlessness and violence that have brought the utmost disgrace on the fair name of India, and the greatest misery to innocent people, irrespective of who were aggressors and who were the victims.

"We denounce for all time the use of force to achieve political ends and we call upon all the communities of India, to whatever persuasion they may belong, not only to refrain from all acts of violence and disorder but also to avoid both in speech and writing, any incitement to such acts. (Sd.) M. A. Jinnah, (Sd.) M. K. Gandhi.

The General Council of the Frontier Majlis-i-Ahrar, through a resolution, condemned in unequivocal terms the hooliganism and goondaism prevailing in the Frontier province. (Tr. 18).

16 April, 1947, Wednesday

In a meeting held at Amritsar, the Shromani Akali Dal, through a resolution, expressed the opinion that "the partition of the

Panjab was the only remedy to end communal strife in the Panjab and for purposes of determining boundaries, it suggested the appointment of a Boundary Commission which could keep in view the question of population, landed property and protection of historical and religious buildings.

The second resolution condemned the Muslim League's and Muslim papers' demand for the banning of the Kirpan.

The third resolution congratulated the Maharaja of Patiala for affording timely relief and shelter to refugees.

Mir Makhdum Hussain Qureishi in a statement at Lahore said: "On behalf of my co-religionists, I assure the Hindus and Sikhs in Multan division that the Muslims would always protect their lives and property and that they need have no fear and distrust now. I shall advise them to stick to their ancestral hearths and homes rather than resort to migration, which would create more trouble and unrest. (Tr. 18).

17 April, 1947, Thursday

Malik Sir Khizar Hayat Khan in a statement opposed the division of the Punjab as ruinous for all communities.

18 April, 1947, Friday

Master Tara Singh, Giani Kartar Singh and Sardar Baldev Singh met the Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten. They are understood to have demanded division of the Punjab with river Chenab as its boundary, and veto power for the Sikhs in respect of questions affecting Sikh interests as is given to the Muslims. They also urged for substantial increase in the percentage of Sikhs in the police force. (C.M. 19).

According to a statement of Qazi Ata-ullah, Revenue Minister of Peshawar, a Muslim student from the Punjab held a conference with the Muslim Leaguers of Dera Ismail Khan and then excited the Muslims to set fire to the shops and houses of the Hindus and plunder their property, if they could not do anything else. Immediately after this inflammatory speech that young man began to set fire to Hindu shops with the help of local boys. One Afghan tribe also took part in murder and loot. (*Prabhat*, 19).

20 April, 1947, Sunday

A nephew of S. Partap Singh, M.L.A., was shot at and wounded in the abdomen in Peshawar Cantonment.

22 April, 1947, Tuesday

Sardar Swaran Singh and L. Bhimsen Sachar sent a representation to Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru demanding immediate division of the Punjab into two or three autonomous provinces saying "that in the existing circumstances we are not prepared to co-operate with the Muslim League for forming a single ministry for the whole of the Punjab. Pinning the responsibility of the recent violence and rioting in the Punjab on the Muslim League, they said: "These dreadful events of the last month and a half have conclusively proved that any Government in which the Muslim League is the dominant partner will not inspire confidence and will fail to protect the minorities." (Tr. 23).

"We cannot submit to be ruled by those who have committed or caused to be committed these inhuman atrocities in the Punjab and, therefore, demand that immediate steps be taken to divide the Punjab into two, and, if necessary, into three autonomous provinces." (CM. 23).

"There can be no solution on the basis of Pakistan," and "bloodshed can stop if Jinnah is sincere", said Mr. Ali Zaheer in a statement at Sultanpore (Oudh). (CM. 23).

23 April, 1947, Wednesday

Baba Kharak Singh in a statement to the press said: "If the Muslim League is really anxious to win the confidence and co-operation of the non-Muslims in the Punjab, let its leaders come forward and do something tangible in condemning the recent disturbances. The Khalsa is big enough to forgive and forget, but under no circumstances will the Sikhs submit to injustice and humiliation." (CM. 24).

Bhai Bhag Singh, the well-known Sikh musician, of Faruka, died at the Chiefs College, Lahore. (Kh. Sam. May 1).

24 April, 1947, Thursday

Feeling that the Viceroy is determined to play fair, Mr. Jinnah appealed "to the Muslims generally and Muslim Leaguers in par-

ticular, to maintain peace and order so as to give the Viceroy every opportunity to fully understand the situation." (CM. 25).

According to Sardar Mangal Singh's statement at Ludhiana, "it will be suicidal for the Sikhs to go anywhere near the tempting offers that the Muslim League leaders are making to the Sikhs." (CM. 25).

25 April, 1947, Friday

The "Ajit", Lahore, reappeared after a suspension of a fortnight. Student demonstrators fired at near the Punjab University, Lahore, and Om parkash Bhatia of Multan, a student of Dyal Singh College, was killed, and another student was injured.

26 April, 1947, Saturday

News from Jullundur—Seven persons including the son of the Muslim sub-Inspector in charge of the Sardar Police Station have been arrested in connection with the murder of Babu Labh Singh on the 6th of March while going about on peace mission. (Tr. 27).

The S. G. P. C. and the S. A. Dal sent the following telegram to the Viceroy, Pt. Nehru, Sardar Patel and Sardar Baldev Singh:

"Numerous reports of police interference with Kirpan, the religious symbol of the Sikhs, received. Great resentment prevailing. The Sikh community can under no circumstances tolerate such interference with this fundamental religious right." (Tr. 27).

Syed Ali Zaheer in a statement to the press at Lucknow said: "Every honest man knows that the Muslim League and the British policy pursued in the past are directly responsible for the present state of affairs. The riots were and are the direct result of the direct action resolution of the Muslim League and they began on August 16, 1946". (C.M. 27).

Sardar Mangal Singh, M.L.A., said that before 1925, India had nine provinces, which were later on made 11. So division meant readjusting of boundaries. "For the maintenance of peace this is essential", he declared. (C.M.G. 27).

News from Rawalpindi.—A number of lambardars, inamdaras, military pensioners and zaidars are among the 1371 persons so far reported to have been arrested in Jhelum district.

These include one Yakub, a big landlord and zaildar and the first inamdar of Ghoog, the worst affected village in the Nila police station of Chakwal sub-division; a lambardar of Warval, another village in the Nila police station, two subedars of Chak Mamlok in the Chakwal police station; a lambardar of Bhin village; Zaildar Mohd. Bux of Dhudial and Aslam of Dhumal Kamal.

27 April, 1947, Sunday

An Ahrar worker of Amritsar condemned the Muslim agitation against the Kirpan of the Sikhs and said that it was un-Islamic to interfere with the religious beliefs of other people. (Ajit. 30).

The names of S. Jaidev Singh and S. Gian Singh Rarewala were announced by the Maharaja of Patiala as representatives of the Patiala State in the Constituent Assembly. (CM. 29).

The Frontier Finance Minister, Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna, gave the total figure of 400 killed, 150 wounded, 50 places of worship and 1600 shops and houses burnt and looted, over 300 persons forcibly converted, 50 abducted since the commencement of atrocities in December last in Hazara. (CM. 30). Not a single Muslim killed in the riots. (HT. 30).

Bawa Gurdit Singh, Guru of the Nirankari Sect, died at Rawalpindi at the age of 84. He had ascended the *gaddi* in 1909. (CM. 30).

28 April, 1947, Monday

Third preliminary meeting of the Constituent Assembly opened with Dr. Rajendra Prasad as President.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, on the eve of the Viceregal visit made a sensational allegation against the Frontier Governor, Sir Olaf Caroe, both at a press conference and public meeting at Charsadda: "Sir Olaf Caroe was alleged to have sent for his ministers on or about March 11 and advised them to join the Muslim League, in which he would give them all support". (CM., May 3).

29 April, 1947, Tuesday

The Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, visited Kahuta, Muslim-riot affected town in the Rawalpindi district.

Mian Mumtaz Daultana in a press statement suggested a conference of three communities of the Punjab to discuss methods of restoring peace in the province and of tracking the criminals. (HT., May 1, CM., 30).

A deputation of the Hindu-Sikh Minorities Board, with Sardar Partap Singh and R. B. Dina Nath and five others, presented a memorandum to the Viceroy pinning the responsibility of the riots and all the bloodshed upon the Muslim League's direct action. (Ajit, May 1).

The Executive Committee of the Punjab Provincial Hindu Mahasabha resolved that in case some of the provinces of India were to be separated, the Punjab and Bengal should be so divided as to leave Law and Order and Defence in the hands of the Central Government. It further resolved that communal disturbances should be checked and that an Enquiry Committee be set up to enquire into the causes and effects of the riots. (Ajit, May 2).

30 April 1947, Wednesday

Lady Mountbatten visited the riot affected areas of Amritsar.

Mr. Jinnah, in a statement, denounced the demand for the partition of the Punjab and Bengal as "a sinister move, actuated by spite and bitterness", and demanded the division of the defence forces for himself. (CM. May 1). While pleading for the division of India in his statement, he opposed the division of the provinces. (HT. 2).

Dr. Rajendra Prasad in an interview declared that if there was to be division of India then it should be as complete and as thorough as possible, including the division of the Punjab and Bengal, so that there might not be left any room for contention or conflict. "If that requires division of defence forces, that should also be brought about, and the sooner the better". (HT. May 2).

Dr. Mubarik Ali Khan, General Secretary of India Muslim League of America in a letter to Dr. Aranha, President of the General Assembly, wrote "On behalf of the India Muslim League of America that....the United Nations take up the question of who is responsible for death by violence of thousands who might have lived to see a genuinely free India".—Reuter (CM. May 2).

1 May, 1947, Thursday

Mian Mumtaz Daultana, General Secretary of the Punjab Muslim League and Sardar Shaukat Hayat Khan, Secretary of the Punjab Muslim League Committee of Action resigned their respective offices with the ostensible object of concentrating on relief operations in the riot-affected areas. (CM. 2; Tr. 3).

Lady Mountbatten visited the riot-affected areas of Amritsar city. A young cameraman ventured to suggest to Her Excellency "that Mr. Jinnah should be asked to tour the riot-affected areas in the Punjab and the N.W.F.P. as Mahatma Gandhi was doing in other parts of India. (CM. 3)

Referring to the continuance of violence in the N.W.F.P., the Punjab and other places, Mahatma Gandhi "held that it was not open to Jinnah Sahib to plead that his followers did not listen to his appeal in the face of his claim to the undisputed Presidentship of the Muslim League representing the vast bulk of the Muslim population." Was the British Government to yield to the force of arms rather than the force of reason?" he asked.

Thirty influential tribesmen of Waziristan made an emphatic declaration that the tribal people do not support Mr. Jinnah's move for Pakistan and that they welcomed the appointment of the Tribal Area Sub-Committee of the Constituent Assembly. (HT. 2).

2 May, 1947, Friday

Although the original draft of the constitution of India was being framed in English, it was announced by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President of Constituent Assembly, that he would get it translated into the national language.

Sardar Swaran Singh, Lala Bhimsen Sachar and Sardar Harnam Singh saw the Governor, Sir Evan Jenkins, at Lahore and placed before him Hindu-Sikh plan of partition, dividing the province in such a way as to ensure the solidarity of the Sikhs and an equal distribution of provincial assets, including a share in canal colonies. (CM. 3, Tr. 3).

The Government of the Punjab "forfeited a document purporting to contain instructions issued by the Muslim League for the establishment of Pakistan by direct action and violent methods and supposed to have been given out by an ex-Muslim Leaguer, and described variously as a circular and a letter."

The document, according to forfeiture order, is likely to promote feelings of enmity between different classes of His Majesty's subjects.—A.P.I. (CM. 3)

Ch. Lahiri Singh, Sir Tek Chand, Giani Kartar Singh, S. Ujjal Singh, Mr. Prithvi Singh Azad, and also Diwan Chaman Lal, Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava, met the Congress Working Committee to place before them their demand for the division of the Panjab. (Tr. 3)

3 May, 1947, Saturday

In a statement Master Tara Singh said, "the partition of the Punjab must be based on the consideration of the population of the Muslims and non-Muslims and the property held by them". (CM. 4, Tr. 5).

At a meeting organised by the National Muslim Committee of Great Britain, Chudhry Akbar Khan, President of the India Workers Association, criticised the policy being pursued by Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League and said, that history scarcely provided another instance in which a section of the community had lost all reason. (CM. 4).

Sardar Bahadur Sir Jwahir Singh of Mustafabad died of heart failure at Ambala at the age of 70. (Tr. 3).

Badshah Khan of Frontier in a statement said that in his opinion "the British plan seemed to be to help the Muslim League in the Frontier Province in order to make the Frontier and a part of the Punjab as a buffer state between Russia and India. (Tr. 4).

Dr. Khan Sahib in a statement at Peshawar said: "It has come to my knowledge that an absconder accused of violence in my bungalow case has been presented to the Viceroy in a deputation of the Muslim League and the man has been sent by air to Mr. Jinnah. I am going to make an official investigation as to how this has been done". (Tr. 5).

New Delhi.—Mahatma Gandhi regretted in the prayer meeting that no definite and tangible move in the direction of peace on the part of Mr. Jinnah was noticeable so far. Or else how could communal disturbances still continue in areas where the followers of Jinnah were predominant. (Tr. 5).

According to Maulavi Ghairat Gul, the Afridi tribe of Tribeh had given shelter to about 2,000 refugees from the Frontier Province and provided them even with fire-arms for protection. (*Tr. 5, HT. 7*).

4 May, 1947, Sunday

Dr. Saif-ud-Din Kitchlew, while presiding at the meeting of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, observed: "I must say that the Congress policy of appeasement and its desire to placate the Muslim League has resulted in giving so much strength to the Muslim League. As it happens the generosity of the Congress has been regarded by the League and Mr. Jinnah as a weakness of which they have taken full advantage".

While reiterating its faith in the unity of India, the P.P.C. resolved that if the anti-national and undemocratic demand of the Muslim League is to be accepted and India is to be partitioned, then that part of the Punjab which desires to remain with the Indian Union should be entitled to exercise its inalienable right to do so. (*Tr. 5*).

5 May, 1947, Tuesday

At the annual function of the Jat College, Rohtak, the Maharaja of Patiala, the Maharaja of Bharatpur, Sardar Baldev Singh, Giani Kartar Singh, while criticising Mr. Jinnah's demand for Pakistan and his attitude towards the riots, supported the claim of the Jats for a separate province. (*Tr. 7*).

Mr. Feroze Khan Noon in a statement to the press said: "We Muslims are not willing to surrender one inch of the Punjab territory".

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Congress leader of Sind, had an interview with Pt. Nehru and pressed the demand of the Hindu minorities of Sind to be taken outside Pakistan and to amalgamate seven towns of Sind consisting of the Hindu majorities into one separate division. (*Tr. 7*).

Acharya Jugal Kishore, General Secretary of the Congress, and Diwan Chaman Lal, who had been sent to survey the Frontier situation, in a statement, reported to Pandit Jawahir Lal Nehru that Sir Olaf Caroe was responsible for encouragement to the law-

breakers in the province and that he should be removed from governorship. (HT. 6).

The Director of Constitutional Affairs of the Chamber of Princes in a statement contradicted the report that Princes were thinking of setting up a Constituent Assembly for the States. (HT. 6).

In a very challenging and outspoken statement, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan accused Sir Olaf Caroe of "an open conspiracy with the Muslim League to bathe the province in blood". "I am afraid the Governor's nefarious deeds will lead to a most unimaginable bloodshed and carnage in my province for he seems to be bent upon making the Pathans fight amongst themselves. It is dishonest on the part of the present Governor to give a political status to the communal movement of the Muslim League whose followers have been indulging in the murder of innocent men, women and children", said the Khan at Peshawar. (HT. 7).

6 May, 1947, Wednesday

Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah met at New Delhi. They discussed two matters. They could not agree on the division of India into Hindustan and Pakistan. Mahatma Gandhi was opposed to it while Jinnah insisted on it. According to Mr. Jinnah's statement, they agreed "that we must do our best in our respective spheres to see that the appeal of ours is carried out and we will make every effort for this purpose. (Tr., CM. 7).

Ban on the publication of the *Parbhat*, Lahore, for three months was imposed under the Punjab Public Safety Act in connection with the Anti-Pakistan Number of the paper. (Tr. 7).

In reply to a question Mahatma Gandhi said: "It would be a good thing if the British were to go today—13 months mean mischief to India. I do not question the nobility of the British declaration. I do not question the sincerity of the Viceroy, but facts are facts". (HT. 7).

The Frontier League leaders in consultation with Mr. Jinnah decided not to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement in that province. (CM. 7).

Sardar Aurangzeb Khan, a former premier of the Frontier province who was arrested at Mardan on May, under Frontier Crimi-

nal Regulations, sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment in default of security. (CM. 7).

A book "Rape of Rawalpindi", being a collection of photographs of the happenings in Rawalpindi District, compiled by Prabodh Chandra, M.L.A., on behalf of the Complaints Section of the Punjab Riots Sufferers Relief Committee was proscribed. (Tr. 8).

7 May, 1947, Wednesday

A collective fine of Rs. 30 lakhs was imposed by the Governor of the Punjab on the Muslims of the Rawalpindi district, excluding the areas within the Municipal and Cantonment limits of Rawalpindi and the Municipal limits of Gujarkhan, with a few other exemptions. (Tr., CM. 8)

Mr. Jinnah appealed to the Muslims in general, and the Muslim Leaguers in particular, to remain peaceful, in a statement on the Frontier situation. (Tr. 8).

Giani Kartar Singh and Sardar Ujjal Singh met the Governor at Lahore and discussed the question of the division of the Punjab and relief measures. (Tr. 8).

8 May, 1947, Thursday

The genesis of the Zalme-Pakhtoon ("Young Afghans") was explained by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the leader of the non-violent Khudai-Khidmatgars, as "a strong reaction among the Pathans to Muslim League violence", and an organization believing in armed defence of non-violent people against violence and terrorism. "Its object is defence and not offence." The Khudai Khidmatgars are wedded to non-violence, declared the Khan. (CM. 9).

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, the Socialist leader, who arrived at Hyderabad (Deccan) on May 7, was arrested and extorted from the State. (Tr. 8).

9 May, 1947, Friday

The division of India, a reactionary step, "which no one welcomes outside the ranks of the Muslim League" "throws away the chief boon of political and economic unity which British rule had

brought to the people of India," said *The New Statesman and Nation*, London. (CM. 10).

There was a setback in the communal situation in Amritsar where five persons were killed and 8 injured as a result of stray stabbings. (CM., Tr. 10).

Dr. Muhammad Alam, Bar-at-Law, died at Lahore.

Sardar Atma Singh, ex-chairman of the Sheikhupura Municipality, in a statement to the press, protested against the rumoured inclusion of the Sheikhupura District in the Pakistan areas. More than half the land in the district belongs to the non-Muslims and more than 50% revenue is paid by the Sikhs and Hindus. The entire industry and business belongs to them. The house-property in the towns is almost entirely theirs. Nankana Sahib, the birth-place of Guru Nanak, with an estate of about 800 squares of land, is like Mecca to them. They have seven high schools, while Muslims do not have even one. The population figure of the Muslims is false and inflated, as in many other places.

The first rally of the Zalme Pakhtoon at Utman Zai in Charsadda Tehsil under the command of Khan Abdul Ghani Khan. (Tr. 12).

10 May, 1947, Saturday

Stabbings continued in Amritsar.

A crowd of 200 Muslims fell upon a cremating party of about a dozen Hindus including a woman, (of Kucha Kamboan, Katra Sher Singh) outside Daimganj, when the latter were returning home after disposing off the dead body of a child and massacred seven of them in cold blood with all sorts of crimes, dashed their bodies against the wall of an Idgah mosque, and then set them on fire with petrol. One woman and three men, who had also been injured, escaped during the confusion.

"I was shocked to see such a ghastly tragedy and never in my life had I seen such a crime", said a Police official to the A.P.I.

The District Magistrate imposed a fine on the locality (Nawan-kot), where the ghastly tragedy took place, at the rate of Rs. 20 per adult residing in the area with a view to awarding immediate compensation to survivors of the deceased. The number of people affected by this order is estimated at 9,000. (Tr. 11).

Sardar Ishar Singh Majhail, going in a jeep to Jhabal, was attacked by an armed Muslim mob at the Bhagtanwala railway crossing between 3-00 and 4-00 p.m. Sardar Ishar Singh warded off the attack with his Kirpan and escaped when his driver backed the car and returned to Amritsar. (*Tr.* 11).

The Viceroy invited Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and Sardar Baldev Singh to a meeting at his house at New Delhi at 10-30 A.M. on Saturday the 7th of May, to present to them the plan which the H. M. G. has made for the transfer of power to Indian hands.

The representatives of the Indian States, who were on the States Negotiating Committee, are also invited for meeting the same afternoon. (*Tr.* 11).

S. Swaran Singh declared that the Sikhs were determined not to remain under Muslim subjugation and reiterated the demand of the Hindus and Sikhs for the division of the Punjab along the natural boundary of the Chenab to ensure a fair distribution of the population, property and provincial assets. (*HT.* 12).

On account of the communal atmosphere in the Muslim University, Aligarh, the U.P. Government permitted the Dharam Samaj and Barahseni Intermediate Colleges of the town to be affiliated to the Agra University for Degree classes. (*HT.* 12).

Ch. Hamidullah Khan, Acting President, All-Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference Party in Kashmir Assembly, in a statement, urged the Maharaja to immediately declare Kashmir an independent State and to convene its own Constituent Assembly in order to frame a constitution for the people of the State according to their own liking. (*Tr.* 12). In this, the Chaudhry has assured full cooperation of the Muslims.

Hindus and Sikhs of Gurdaspur, in a number of telegrams to Mr. Bhimsen Sachar, have urged him to exert his pressure on the authorities in England and India not to include Gurdaspur in the proposed Pakistan, "as it is not a Muslim majority district." (*Tr.* 12).

Sardar Shaukat Hayat, in a statement, tried to explain how the division of the Punjab would benefit neither the Hindus nor the Sikhs and urged them to remain in Pakistan, "and if non-Mus-

lims are unhappy after a trial in Pakistan, there can be room for the exchange of population". (*Tr.* 12).

Mr. Shankarrao Deo, Secretary of the Congress, addressing a public meeting at Dadar, declared that if India were to be divided, the Congress would insist on the division of Bengal and the Punjab to the end. (*HT.* 12).

11 May, 1947, Sunday

To avert the partition of Bengal, Prof. Humayun Kabir, M.L.C., suggested to Premier Suhrawardy to have a bill, or at least a resolution passed, accepting joint electorates for the province and inviting Congress Party to join his cabinet on a basis of equality. (*Tr.* 12).

Leaders' Conference with the Viceroy fixed for May 17, postponed to June 2, and the meetings of the Congress and the Muslim League were also postponed.

Speaking at Nahaqqi, in Peshawar Tehsil, Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan said, "Now that the British are leaving India for good it behoves that all of us, whether red-shirts or green-shirts, poor or rich, should hold a united jirga and chalk out a programme common for the welfare of the entire Pakhtoon race. (*Tr.* 13).

12 May, 1947, Monday

Amritsar witnessed regular pitched battles in which a large number of country-made bombs were used. There were nine cases of arson. 18 persons were reported to have been arrested in connection with the cold-blooded murder in the Daimganj area. (*Tr.* 14).

Qazi Attaullah, Revenue Minister, declared at Peshawar "that the Frontier Province would be an independent sovereign state devoid of any influence of either the so-called Hindustan or Pakistan. (*Tr.* 13).

13 May, 1947, Tuesday

Officially announced by the Defence Department that "There is now no restriction on the entry to General Headquarters, Simla, of Sikhs wearing Kirpans of any sort, size or description." Owing to a misunderstanding on the part of certain G.H.Q. policemen,

who did not realise that the term Kirpan included swords, instances had occurred of Sikhs wearing such Kirpans being refused admittance to the Headquarters. (Tr. 14.)

Sardar Swaran Singh and Dr. Gopi Chand discussed with Bikaner philanthropists, at Bikaner, relief arrangements in refugee camps there and paved the way for a Relief Committee to undertake this work. (Tr. 15).

A Professor of the Punjab University turned two Sikh students, Amrik Singh of the Government College and Harcharan Singh of Dyal Singh College (First Year Honours School in Physics), out of the class-room for wearing Kirpans. (Tr. 16).

14 May, 1947, Wednesday

Riot madness returned to Lahore, with 11 killed and 17 injured. (Tr. 15).

Reported from Indore that 35 Central India states, with the exception of Bhopal and Indore, decided to enter the Constituent Assembly. (Tr. 16).

15 May, 1947, Thursday

Amritsar and Lahore continued to be in the grips of communal riots.

According to the leading article of the *Tribune*, Lahore, the Muslim demand for Pakistan is based on fictitious Census figures.

The District Magistrate, Lahore, banned the holding of Jor Mela at Lahore in connection with the martyrdom of Guru Arjan on account of riots in the city. (Tr. 16).

Pay Commission's Report recommending Rs. 55/- and Rs. 90/- as fair minima in the present economic conditions for a working class and a middle class family. (Tr. 16).

Sikh National College, Lahore, searched. Some rifle and pistol cartridges were recovered. A pistol was recovered from outside the premises. Half a dozen students were taken into custody. (Tr. 16, 17).

Karachi was reported to have been suggested as the seat of Pakistan Assembly. (Tr. 17).

In a confidential circular, the Provincial Muslim League asked the Leaguers not to work with Hindus on Peace Boards. (*Tr. 17*).

Partition of Sind was demanded in a letter of the President of All-India Hindu Sangha to the Viceroy, saying that the districts of Nawabshah, Hyderabad, Tharparkar and a part of Karachi be amalgamated with the Jodhpur State. (*Tr. 17*).

Mr. Prithvi Singh Azad, in his memorandum to the Punjab Governor, urged division of the Punjab along the River Chenab. (*CM. 19*).

16 May, 1947, Friday

Riot situation in Lahore deteriorates, with several stabbing cases and numerous devastating fires.

Reports published that some badmashes of Amritsar had sent to the goondas of Lahore some bangles (and also mehdi, according to verbal reports in Amritsar) to wear. This incited the Lahore badmashes to reindulge in stabbing and arson, said the District Magistrate of Lahore. (*Tr. 17*).

Mr. Suhrawardy's talks with Mr. Jinnah regarding Bengal failed. With a rebuff, Mr. Jinnah uncompromisingly disapproved of any arrangement in Bengal on the basis of joint electorates. Suhrawardy was asked to resign if he could not carry on the fight for Pakistan, as Mr. Jinnah wanted. (*CM. 17, Tr. 17*).

At the instance of the Viceroy, Maharaja Yadavindar Singh of Patiala had talks with Mr. Jinnah regarding Sikh-Muslim compromise, based on partition. Mr. Jinnah, as usual, remained uncompromising and adamant. He repeated his usual verbal assurances and guarantees, and wanted the Sikhs to accept his word, which, of course, could not be done after the inhuman brutalities committed by the Muslims in the minority areas of N. W. districts and Multan and D. I. K. (*Tr. 18*).

Mian Allahyar Khan Daultana, Chief Whip of the Muslim League Assembly Party, died at Rawalpindi. Body removed to Luddan (Multan). (*Tr. 18*).

17 May, 1947, Saturday

Stabbings and arson continued in Lahore.

18 May, 1947, Sunday

Stabbings and arson continued in Lahore and Amritsar.

Lord Mountbatten, accompanied by staff and Mr. V. P. Menon, left for England by Air. (CM. 19).

19 May, 1947, Monday

A plan for the rehabilitation of thousands of victims of Muslim cruelties, estimated to cost the Punjab Government 10 crores, is under consideration of the Governor, as reported in the press. (CM. 19).

21 May, 1947, Wednesday

Nawab Muhammad Khan Jogazai, Member of the Constituent Assembly from Beluchistan, Khan Abdul Samad Khan, President of the Anjuman-i-Watan, Maulavi Abdulla Jan, President of the Jamiat-ul-Ulma, sent telegrams, as reported, protesting against the inclusion of Beluchistan in Pakistan without previous reference to the people. (CM. 23).

22 May, 1947, Thursday

Reported from New Delhi, in connection with Sir Eric Mieville's talk with Mr. Jinnah, that Mr. Jinnah agreed to the partition of the Punjab and Bengal with Lahore as capital of the Pakistan and Calcutta a free port. (CM. 23).

Mr. Kotu Ram, Frontier M.L.A., in a statement at Bannu, welcomed the proposal for an independent sovereign Pathan republic comprising of the Pushto-speaking people of N.W.F.P. (Tr. 25).

23 May, 1947, Friday

According to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Jinnah's demand for a corridor to link up N. E. and N. W. Pakistan areas was untenable. (CM. 25).

Diwan Chaman Lal offered a plan to the Muslim League for the unity of the Panjab, in an interview with the Globe, on the basis of joint electorates, equal representation for Muslims and non-Muslims in the Cabinet and services, premiership by rotation for three years, socialistic distribution of big estates among the peo-

santry, guarantee of fundamental rights to minorities, etc. (CM. 25).

Addressing a Press Conference at Calcutta, General Mohan Singh said that in case of Pakistan being established, the present Indian army must be divided to eliminate fifth-columnists from Hindustan army. (Tr. 25).

According to a report published this day, "Muslim Leaguers in the United Provinces have been collecting arms manufactured for them in certain Indian states, and have, for some time, been making hectic preparations. Besides, there has been a large-scale infiltration of Pathans, disguised as labourers or contractors, into the province. "This revelation was made by Mr. Purshotam Das Tandon, Speaker of the U.P. Assembly. (Tr. 25).

Malik Feroze Khan Noon told the A.P.I. that a certain number of the divisions of the armed forces should be immediately handed over to Pakistan and Hindustan when sovereign powers were transferred to the Constituent Assemblies of the two areas. (Tr. 25).

Reported from Karachi that Mr. Jinnah has sabotaged the compromise that had been accepted by the Muslims and Hindus of Sind on the Sind University Act.

24 May, 1947, Saturday

According to Sir Akbar Hydari, the Governor of Assam, "Assam should remain as it is with its centuries old continued communal cordiality. (Tr. 26).

An A.S.I. of Police, Giani Gurcharan Singh, was stabbed while on duty in Hall Bazaar, Amritsar, by Muslim goondas in the presence of Muslim Police constables. (Tr. 26).

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerji, addressing the Hindus of Dacca, denounced the agreement reported to have been reached between Mr. Sarat C. Bose and Mr. Abdul Hashim, the Muslim League leader, for a free state of Bengal. This was a sinister move, said Dr. Mukerji, to grab the whole of Bengal for the Eastern Pakistan which would thus virtually be established in the province, which the Hindus would never accept. (Tr. 26, CM. 27).

25 May, 1947, Sunday

Sardar Baldev Singh, in an interview at New Delhi, said that if India was to be partitioned, the division of the Army was inevitable. "When the Army is divided, the Pakistan state will have to find funds to pay for all the Muslims in armed forces. This will be a big drain on Pakistan finances and its pinch will be felt by the Muslim masses who, at this stage, do not understand the implications of the division of India."

Referring to unnatural solicitude of Mr. Jinnah for the Sikhs, S. Baldev Singh continued, "The Punjab was and is the homeland of the Sikhs. A Sikh prince ruled over the territory whom British took under their tutelage as a minor. The Punjab should, therefore, be restored to the Sikhs." (CM. 27).

26 May, 1947, Monday

Pandit Gopinath Kunzru, Vice-President of the U. P. Hindu Mahasabha, warned the provincial government to reduce the number of the Muslims in the Police to their due percentage on the basis of population within three months, otherwise the Hindu Mahasabha will have to resort to some direct action, including Satyagraha. (CM. 27).

Sardar Baldev Singh visited Lahore and said that adequate military was being sent to the Punjab to stop the riots. A deputation of seven women of Sareeh Muhalla, arrested under the Arms Act, complained to him of the foul language used by a certain Muslim official in dealing with them, and, bitterly weeping, made shocking allegations against a Magistrate.

He was also told by Principal Niranjan Singh of the Sikh National College of Lahore, how the students of the College, during the search of the College, were made to stand in the sun the whole day without being allowed even to take their meals.

In the course of a statement, Sardar Baldev Singh said that the division of the Punjab was inevitable, that Mr. Jinnah's demand for a corridor could not be accepted, nor could Lahore be allowed to go to Pakistan. (Ajit, 28, CM. 28).

An informal conference of Forward Block members held in Calcutta adopted a resolution supporting the move for the partition of Bengal and the Punjab. (Tr. 28).

27 May, 1947, Tuesday

Jatheddar Udham Singh, in a statement, said that the Sikhs had lost faith in the sincerity of Mr. Jinnah and his followers after what they had done in the so-called Pakistan in the western districts of the Panjab. Nothing could satisfy the Sikhs but the division of the province, declared the Jatheddar. (*Ranjit*, 28).

28 May, 1947, Wednesday

Allama Mashriqi issued a statement at Patna asking the people to revolt against Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah and to start a revolution against the British.

Additional troops, including a portion of the 4th Indian Division from southern India, began pouring into the Punjab to cope with the situation arising out the Viceroy's conference with Indian leaders on June 2 and thereafter. (*CM*. 29).

Reported from Nainital that thousands of Muslim criminal nomad tribesmen had been infiltrating from the Punjab into the Sharanpur district of the U.P. and settling there under the patronage of Muslim League Zemindars. (*Tr.* 29).

According to Giani Kartar Singh, as reported to have given out at a meeting of the S.A.D. at Amritsar, the division of the Punjab with only twelve districts for the non-Muslims, comprising Ambala and Jullundur divisions and Amritsar district, would not satisfy the Sikhs and that they "would have to fight before the Boundary Commission". (*Tr.* 30).

29 May, 1947, Thursday

Reports published that 20 villages in the Gurgaon district have been burnt down by rioters. (*Tr.* 31).

Mr. Jinnah's demand for corridor is fantastic nonsense and can never be conceded by the rest of the country, said Master Tara Singh. (*Tr.* 31).

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visited Lahore to see for himself the riot-affected areas and had discussions with the political leaders of the Punjab, including Tara Singh and Giani Kartar Singh, and had talks with the Governor.

15 August, 1947

India was declared to be independent.

(*To be continued*)

II
AFTER PARTITION

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August 1960

A Diary of the Partition Days

BY

GANDA SINGH

(Continued from *Journal of Indian History*, Vol. XXXVIII,
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26 August, 1947

Muslim refugees, helped by local Muslims, attacked non-Muslims at Bahawainagar, inflicted 445 casualties and looted Hindu shops.

(Other towns affected by Muslim attacks on non-Muslims, being Hasilpur with 348 casualties including 11 Muslims, the city of Bahawalpur with 147 casualties including 21 Muslims and Christians, Mandi Sadiqganj, Khairpur and Udhampur, with casualties under 1000. (CMG. Nov. 22).

7 September, 1947

Over 100 Sikhs, men, women and children were massacred at the instigation of Mahfuz Hussain, Sub-Inspector Police, in the village of Wanieke Tarar in the district of Gujranwala, according to the statement of L. Sundar Das Narang, dispenser of the place. (Ajit, Dec. 14).

10 September, 1947, Wednesday.

Muslims carried out mass conversion of Hindus and Sikhs, forcible marriages and organised loot in Lilla in Jhelum District and in the surrounding villages of Pind-Dadan Khan Tehsil. The Muslim Pir called Shahzada was responsible for the marriages of a number of Brahmin girls to Muslims. The converted Hindus and Sikhs were made to eat one meal at his house. (Tr. 10-10-1947).

Six or seven thousand people of the *kafils* were killed at Bhambipur, about 2000 at Mandi Pirmahal and 7000 at Kamalia by Muslim mobs of Pakistan, according to L. Des Raj Puri, Zaildar of Toba Tek Singh. According to him, a kafila of Hindus and

Sikhs staying at Chak. No. 301, Gugera Branch, was brought in front of the house of the Toba Tek Singh D.S.P., about 400 women and girls were taken away, people were robbed of their property and then sent to Hindustan in a special train. Muslim goondas seated in the train killed a large number of Hindus and Sikhs and threw them in the Ravi. (*Tr. Nov. 18*).

27 September, 1947, Saturday.

The Nagpur University has formulated a scheme for giving compulsory military training to all undergraduates of the University. A.P.I. (*H.T. 30*).

28 September 1947, Sunday.

A British Major, lately of the Indian Signal Corps, was arrested at Bombay and brought to Jubbulpore. A number of fire-arms and ammunition were recovered from his kit.

Another highly placed ex-military officer was also arrested in connection with loss of arms, etc., from Ordnace Depot Chhindwara.

The police have recovered from Jubbulpore a large number of unauthorised arms and ammunition and road mines. (*H.T. 30*).

A Hindu-Sikh convoy from Sargodha arrived at Lyallpur. (*Tr. 9-10-47*).

An organised mob of about ten thousand armed Muslims, with army vehicles and civilian buses to carry away looted property and kidnapped women, attacked Mianwali town. Killing and looting continued for several hours. (*St. 14*).

29 September, 1947, Monday.

Mr. Jethanand Raghmal, a member of the Sind Prov. Congress Committee, told the "Hindustan Times" correspondent at Jodhpur that men, women and children coming from Sind were being subjected to brutal indignities by the over-zealous Pakistan officials who were vying with one another in stripping them of all their valuables. There have been many instances where babies have been deprived of their cradles and feeding bottles. (*H.T. 30*).

Mr. Sri Prakash, India's High Commissioner, met Mr. Jinnah and requested him for a declaration that Pakistan was not a

theocratic state, nor would it be governed by Islamic laws. This step, Mr. Sri Parkash is reported to have said, was necessary to restore confidence in the minds of the minorities. *U.P.I.* (*H.T.* 30).

30 September, 1947, Tuesday.

Nawab Akbar Ali Khan, Reis and Zamindar of Pandrawal, a village on the border of Aligarh and Bulandshahr districts, was arrested for collecting all Muslims of the place in his garhi, raising a false alarm of attack by non-Muslims and having in his possession a large quantity of arms and ammunition. (*H.T.* 4).

The Hindu-Sikh convoy on its way from Lyallpore to Jaranwala was attacked by Muslims. Thirty were killed and 29 wounded. (*H.T.* 5).

Seven Sikh prisoners after their release from Lahore Central Jail were attacked and murdered by Muslims. (*H.T.* 5).

1 October, 1947, Wednesday.

Mr. Jai Parkash Narain, speaking at a meeting at Bombay, said that the people of Hyderabad should agitate for the removal of the Nizam from the throne, not because he was a Muslim but because he had betrayed the trust of his people. (*Statesman*, 3).

The Government of the West Bengal have decided to establish Bengali as the official language of the province. (*Statesman*, 3).

The Refugee Camp at the Khalsa College Lyallpur was attacked at night (Oct. 1-2) by a Muslim mob armed with bren-guns and other automatic weapons, with about 600 casualties, 300 being killed. (*Tr.* 9).

2 October, 1947, Thursday.

A Hindu-Sikh convoy coming from Tandlianwala under the escort of Indian Army troops was attacked by Muslims armed with bren-gun and other fire arms. An Indian Major Ram Singh was killed and some soldiers wounded. (*Statesman*, 3; *Tr.* 10).

The Arya School Lyallpur Refugees Camp, housing mostly Hindus, was attacked by Muslims, inflicting about 300 casualties and kidnapping 15 girls. (*Tr.* 9-10-1947).

The number of killed and wounded is reported to be 50 and 40, with 20 girls taken for good, and many more forcibly taken, misused and returned. (H.T. 13).

3 October, 1947, Friday.

In response to Sardar Patel's appeal to the Sikh community, they began organising a Volunteer Corps in the East Punjab to ensure the safe passage of Muslim refugees to Pakistan, expecting similar treatment for the Hindu and Sikh emigrants from that dominion. (*Statesman*, 5).

Addressing a gathering at Srinagar, Sheikh Muhammad Abdulla, President of the All-India States People's Conference and Kashmir National Conference, said: "I never believed in the slogan for Pakistan.... I did not believe in the two nation theory.... My personal conviction will not stand in the way of Kashmir taking an independent decision in favour of the one or the other dominion. Our choice should be based on the welfare of four million people living in Jammu and Kashmir State." ... About Pakistan he said: "What have four and a half crores of Muslims in India gained through it? I sympathise with them in their plight. Pro-Pakistan elements in India started their 'direct Action' in Noakhali and inflicted sufferings on non-Muslims there. This was followed by revenge in Behar. Later Hindus and Sikhs were killed in N.W.F.P. and West Punjab which was followed by killing of Muslims in East Punjab and Delhi. For all this Mr. Jinnah's two-nation theory is responsible." (*Statesman*, 5).

Congress leaders and legislators of Western Pakistan, in the course of a statement issued at Delhi said: The swift and tragic march of events and their climax in Western Pakistan have forced us to realize that in Western Pakistan life, in any sense, has become impossible for the Hindus and Sikhs. The plain fact is that they are not at all wanted there and any attempt on their part, under any material or ideological impulse, to return to their hearths and homes is bound to lead to a repetition of the horrors they have witnessed and experienced.... There can be no going back.... Pakistan pales into insignificance before the ineffably barbarous nature of the atrocities perpetrated on them. It is a slur on animals to call the perpetrators beasts." In the end six

suggestions have been made by them for consideration by the Government. (*Hindustan Times*, 4).

Jathedar Udham Nagoke appealed to the Shahidi Dal and other Hindu and Sikh organizations to allow the Muslim refugees to proceed safely to Pakistan. (*Punjab*, 5).

Muslim soldiers accompanying a Muslim convoy in camp at Amritsar killed two Sikhs and one Hindu. Five kidnapped Hindu women and a Hindu boy were rescued from their possession. (H.T. 7).

4 October, 1947, Saturday.

In a statement, Mr. Syed Nauser Ali, a Nationalist Muslim leader of Bengal, said: "A section of Muslims in the Indian Union has followed a suicidal policy for a long time . . . I am afraid, if the Muslims continued the way they have followed so far, the result will be that Muslims will practically cease to exist in the Indian Union." (H.T. 5).

Qadian Muslims attacked a Sikh village in the neighbourhood. (H.T. 13).

A non-Muslim convoy from Bahawalpur heading for Jodhpur was attacked near Rahimyar Khan on the Bahawalpur-Jaisalmer border by the military escort of Bahawalpur State on the night of the 4th and 5th. The number of casualties is said to have been very heavy—over two thousand—with some 700 girls kidnapped. (H.T. 13).

5 October, 1947, Sunday.

To solve the shortage of land and house property left by the Muslims in India for the rehabilitation of Sikhs and Hindus arriving from Pakistan, Master Tara Singh urged upon the Government to arrange for the vacation of Muslim lands and houses in the adjoining parts of the U.P. and Delhi provinces, asking the Muslims of those areas to go to Pakistan and take possession of the extra land and house property left by the Sikhs and Hindus there. (H.T. 6).

Accompanied by Miss Jethi Sipahimallani, Mr. Hasan Shahid Suhrawardy and Ch. Khaliq-uz-Zaman visited Keamari harbour

where they saw for themselves how Hindu and Sikh evacuees were searched and deprived of their valuable belongings. Mr. Suhrawardy said it was silly to subject people bent upon leaving to all that trouble. (*Statesman*, 6).

Government of India refused to recognize the accession of Junagadh to Pakistan, and disagreed with claims of Pakistan to Babariawad and Mongrol, according to a Press communique issued by them. (H.T. 6).

Appealing to the Indian Muslims to help the Hindu and Sikh refugees from Pakistan, Mr. Ehtisham Mahmud Ali, M.L.A., U.P., in a statement said, "Notwithstanding the solemn pledges of loyalty given by the League leaders, I make bold to say that a coterie of self-seeking leaders is still playing a double game of keeping one eye on Hindustan and the other on Pakistan. The millennium for which the Muslim rank and file were made the tools of unscrupulous League leaders has turned out to be mirage and the Muslim masses who were fed by them with the gospel of hatred and animosity towards the majority community, find themselves in a state of utter helplessness and are confronted with the grim realities of the situation." (H.T. 7).

A Sikh passenger arriving at Karachi from Shikarpur was stabbed. (Tr. 9).

6 October, 1947, Monday.

The Government of India in a communique said that they consider "that the stationing of Junagarh forces in Babariawad and Mangrol, both of whom have acceded to the Indian dominion, is an unjustified and provocative act of aggression" and desired these forces to be withdrawn. (*Statesman*, 6).

Jathedar Udhram Singh Magoke appealed to the Hindus and Sikhs of the East Panjab to allow safe passage to the outgoing Muslim convoys to avoid retaliation. (St. 9).

7 October, 1947, Tuesday.

Mr. Adam Adil of Bombay, in a letter published in the *Hindustan Times*, appealed to the Muslim League leaders not to bother about the Muslims of Hindustan, and said "Will the Jinnahs,

the Zafarullahs, the Noons, the Ispahani's give up their attempt to convert these poor, unprotected, and innocent Muslims in Hindustan into a community of fifth-columnists and allow them in peace to play a worthy role which shall ensure their safety and security? (H.T. 7).

Conference of the representatives of Pakistan and India held at Lahore. The Pakistan Premier requested the Indian ministers not to send to Pakistan Muslims from Delhi and other provinces. The Indian ministers reiterated the policy of the Indian Government that they could not, in the circumstances, force Muslims, who were eager to leave, to stay on against their wishes. They were free to choose. (St. 8).

Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan, Pakistan Premier, said at Lahore that he considered any conflict between Pakistan and India suicidal. Continuing he said: "I still consider it a disgrace to Pakistan that in certain parts of West Punjab, the majority should have failed to do their duty to protect the minorities. Nor is the name of the Frontier Province, or for that matter of Beluchistan and Sind, entirely unsullied . . . (St. 8).

French Government handed over to India French loges in India with a formal ceremony at Masulipatam.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar justified the retaliation of the Hindus and Sikhs saying in the course of a statement: "When the Government was found weak, was it any wrong that millions of Hindus and Sikhs, prompted by the instinct of self-preservation, rose in arms in East Punjab, in Bharatpur, in Alwar, in Patiala and in Delhi itself and retaliated. If Pandit Nehru and his colleagues are still safe, they owe it to this brave band of Hindus and Sikhs." (H.T. 8).

Pakistan Government justified the accession of Junagadh to Pakistan, and asked the Government to withdraw their troops from the neighbourhood of Junagadh. (St. 9).

In the absence of security and protection for Hindus and Sikhs in Lahore, Dr. C. H. Rice, Principal, Forman Christian College, Lahore, has asked the Hindu and Sikh staff of his College not to return to Lahore to resume their duties. (Tr. 9).

In his reply to a deputation of Karachi businessman, Mr. Ghulam Muhammad, Pakistan Minister of Finance, said: "I most

categorically assure you that Pakistan is a secular, democratic and not a theocratic State. . . ." (H.T. 9).

The Pakistan Government was reported to have supplied arms and ammunition to Muslim convoys passing through the East Punjab under the pretence of supplying them with wheat which was used as a cover. (Ajit, 8).

The Hindu and Sikh population of Makhdumpur, Jodhpur, Rampur and Kach-khu was reported to have been completely wiped out Hindu and Sikh villagers around Khanewal were being attacked. All the young girls of the devastated villages have been kidnapped. (Tr. 9).

Reported that a Sikh platoon saved about 6000 Muslim residents of the village of Dhankot, 33 miles from Delhi. (Tr. 10).

8 October 1947, Wednesday

Mr. S. K. Abbas, General Secretary of the All-India Shia Conference appealed to the Muslims in general, and Shias in particular, to abstain from cow slaughter on the occasion of the Bakr Id. (H.T. 8).

Daulat Ram, a refugee from Qadian reported that Muslims of Qadian shot four Sikhs going from Qadian to Harchowal. (Ajit, 19).

Sikhs and Hindus evacuee train was attacked at Montgomery by Muslims. (C.M. 19).

9 October, 1947, Thursday

The Hyderabad State delegation, headed by the Nawab of Chhattari, arrived at New Delhi to resume negotiations with the Government of India on that State's accession to the Indian dominion. (St. 10).

The Ajit Amritsar published the gist of a secret circular issued by the Council for Direct Action of the Muslim League (No. 122) calling upon the Muslims to wipe out Hindus and Sikhs from the villages and towns in Pakistan and to take possession of their lands and property. (Ajit, 10).

Mr. Charan Singh, the U.P. Parliamentary Secretary, in a statement at Lucknow said that complete exchange of population

or unqualified denunciation of the two-nation theory by the Muslim Leaguers were the only two solutions of the present trouble. Continuing he said, "there is no other middle path; not all the efforts of our Nehrus and Panti can bring peace to this unfortunate land. If Leaguers believe that they acted rightly in working for the achievement of Pakistan, they must voluntarily pack up for Pakistan today; or circumstances will compel them to do so tomorrow. Whether Pakistan is ready to receive them is none of our business." (HT. 12).

10 October, 1947, Friday

Baluchi sepoys of the military escort of a Muslim caravan shot 4 Hindus and Sikhs near Jullundur Railway Station and got mixed with their comrades to avoid detection. (*Khalsa Sewak*, 12).

"Are these murders sanctioned by Islam? Is this butchery allowed by Islamic laws? Is this killing of women and children in accordance with the rules of Shariat? Well, I daresay, these acts are against Islam and Shariat:" wrote Sheikh Akbar Hussain of Ravi Road, Lahore, in a letter published in the C. & M.G. of October 10, 1947.

Anti-Pakistan Day was observed at a mass meeting of Muslims held in Juma Masjid after the Friday prayers. Some of the speakers—stauch supporters of the League—confessed that they had been betrayed and misguided by the wrong leadership of Mr. Jinnah. The policy and creed of the League had been mainly responsible for the bloodshed in the West Punjab and unrest all over the country. . . . *They admitted that the atrocities perpetrated on the non-Muslims in the west Punjab were ten times more than what had been done in East Punjab and Delhi against Muslims.*

Mr. Ahmad said that Mr. Jinnah, by exploiting the religious sentiments of the Muslims of India, and in alliance with the British had got his objective realised. . . ." (HT. 11).

Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, in an interview, said that Pakistan state could only be destroyed by God or by the senseless action of Muslims who were responsible for disturbances in Pakistan. (Tr. 11).

According to an official communique, a Muslim mob attacked village Dakala (Karnal), killing 6 Hindus. Muslim villagers round about Swani (Hissar) attacked Hindu villagers, killing 26 and wounding 1. Muslim troops killed some Hindu-Sikh refugees and abducted 4 women and 2 children near Dera Baba Nanak. 9 abducted Muslim girls and 2 children were recovered in Jullundur district. (*Tr.* 11).

Despite the agreement between India and Pakistan, searches of evacuees continue in Sindh. (*HT.* 12).

11 October, 1947, Saturday

According to the leading article of the *C. & M. Gazette* of Lahore, dated October 11, 1947, "despite ministerial assurances,— searches of refugees continue, their exploitation has not ceased, and their property is in great jeopardy (not, be it noted, in by-lanes or isolated areas but in the main streets of the busiest towns). Members of minority community are not safe, and even where they are endeavouring to carry on they receive constant and pointed reminders of their insecurity. . . . Public has lost confidence in the police as guardians of law and order; and citizens no longer feel that they may have redress at the hands of officers and officials for the misdeeds of rank and file."

Reported that armed looters, more with the desire of looting the property of the Hindus and Sikhs than anything else, were at large in the Frontier province. Officials refused to carry out the orders of the Premier in the interest of Hindus and Sikhs. (*HT.* 12).

Addressing about 1000 Civil, Army, Navy and Air Force Officers of the Pakistan Government at Khalik-Dina Hall, Karachi, advised the Indian Muslims to remain loyal to India. "If the ultimate solution of the minority problem is to be mass exchange of population, let it be taken up at Governmental plane . . ." said Mr. Jinnah. (*St.* 12).

Khan Ghulam Muhammad Khan, a member of the A.-I. Muslim League Council, in the course of a press interview demanded the restoration of King Amanulla to the throne of Afghanistan or the establishment of a democratic state in the country, otherwise "the Frontier Pathans would be forced to recommend to the Pakistan

Government economic blockade of Afghanistan and stoppage of the seasonal influx of five lakh Afghans into the Frontier Province during winter every year.—*API* (HT. 14).

12 October, 1947, Sunday

"Non-Muslims cannot reconcile themselves to the paper assurances of protection given to them by Pakistan leaders. ... The value of these assurances is writ large on thousands of murders, abductions, forced marriages, burnt houses and maimed children. ... The conclusion is irresistible that Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan is not prepared to own or face the consequences of decisions to which he has been a willing party," said Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in a rejoinder to the Pakistan Premier in reply to the latter's statement. The representatives of the Government of India to the Lahore Conference of October 5, also repudiated the misstatement of the Pakistan Premier. (HT. 12; St. 12).

Arms in large quantities were recovered since October 9 from respectable and well-known families of Patna (Behar). (HT. 13).

Lady Mountbatten concluded her two-day tour in the East Panjab, during which she saw for herself the pitiable state of sufferers coming from Pakistan. At the Indo-Pakistan borders, she complained to the Pakistan authorities of the searches carried on and property snatched by them. She learnt that Muslims from across the Pakistan side made 27 raids and 16 minor attacks on the Indian villages with the help of Pakistan Police, Army and National Guards. (HT. 13).

Large quantity of arms and ammunition recovered from two Muslim zamindars of Shahjahanpur and Tajpur, and gun-powder from Mauza Jalali, Aligarh district. (HT. 13).

Mr. A. G. Khan, Divisional Superintendent of the East India Railway, was arrested at Howrah railway station on his way to Pakistan by the special police of the Government of India and was found in possession of unauthorised Government properties and papers. (CMG. 14; Ajit, 17).

Refuting Mr. Jinnah's allegations, Mr. Girdhari Lal Puri, Deputy Speaker of the Frontier Assembly, in a statement at Bombay said that the Frontier minorities had shown no disloyalty to

their Government while the latter had failed to protect them from the Muslim criminals. (St. 18).

13 October, 1947, Monday

A notice put up by the Muslim University authorities that Pakistan officials were coming to Aligarh to recruit officers for the Pakistan increased the public suspicion regarding the loyalty of the Muslim intelligentsia and caused tension in the locality, strengthening the general demand for the disorganization of the Muslim League. (HT. 14).

Report published that about 500 of a Hindu-Sikh convoy of 2400 refugees bound for the East Panjab had been killed near Jhelum, with a large number wounded. (HT. 14).•

General Mohan Singh, Col. Niranjan Singh and Col. Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon announced their intention at New Delhi to organise a volunteer band of workers to be called Desh Sevak Saina. The organization will have no connection with the I.N.A., and will be non-political and non-communal. (CMG. 14).

14 October, 1947, Tuesday

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan in public meetings in Peshawar area is asking the Red-Shirts to unite and get ready for any emergency. (CMG. 15).

Four east-bound lorries of Hindus and Sikhs were attacked by Muslims who were repulsed by escort. (CMG. 15).

Mr. H. J. Khandekar, M.L.A., President of the A. I. Depressed Classes League, asked the Harijans not to follow the advice of Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal, Pakistan Labour Minister, calling upon them to wear a distinguishing green badge with crescent and star, and advised the Harijans to migrate to the Indian dominion at once by whatever means possible. (GMG. 15).

A large quantity of arms, ammunition, stolen railway and other Government property was recovered from Pakistan-bound Muslims at Allahabad Railway Station. Six Muslims including a woman were arrested. (Tr. 14).

Reported that 10,000 to 12,000 are accommodated in Mianwali camp where the day's meal consists of one barley chapati, and a

bit of dry onion. Water is hopelessly scarce; a pitcher of water costs Rs. 50. (St. 14).

Prof. Abdul Majid Khan of Punjab called upon the Muslim Leaguers of India to liquidate the Muslim League of their own accord and join the Congress *en bloc*. He said "Those Muslim Leaguers, who are still in India, should either immediately migrate to Pakistan or give a clear indication of their unswerving loyalty to the Indian dominion. It is the duty of Indian Muslims to repent sincerely of their past anti-rational and anti-national activities and be prepared to defend the freedom of India to the last. (St. 14).

Mr. Narsinh Chintaman Kelkar, the Maharashtra leader, died. He had been suffering from heart trouble for sometime. (HT. 15).

The U.P. Government announced that Hindi in Devanagari script will be the official language of the province. (HT. 14).

15th October, 1947, Wednesday

A refugee Muslim train from Lalamusa was attacked at Shahdara near Lahore by Muslim militarymen, killing ten and wounding as many of Sikhs and Hindus. At Lalamusa itself property of some of the refugees was looted by Muslims. (Tr. 16).

An armed gang of Muslims in military uniforms, armed with two sten-guns, a Bren-gun and revolvers, came in a military truck, overpowered the sentry of the Signals Section near Delhi Civil Secretariat, and took away 27 army revolvers, ten rifles and cartridges. (HT. 17; Tr. 17).

Pakistan Government was reported to have cut off the water supply of the Hindu and Sikh refugee convoys from the canal subjecting them to incredible hardships in their journey from Bal-loki Headworks and Khem Karan. (HT. 17).

Criticising the aggressive propaganda launched by Pakistan Government against Kashmir giving false news over the radio, a Press Note issued by the Kashmir Government says that "truth is that thousands of people armed with modern weapons from Pakistan are raiding Poonchh territory. Petrol, salt and wheat coming to the State from Rawalpindi have been stopped. Adjoining feu-

datory states are being put up to issue threats of secession, as well as armed intervention in the internal administration of the State. When representations are made to the Pakistan Government, summary denials are wired back. The world will judge whether it is Kashmir or Pakistan that is behaving aggressively towards the other. API. (St. 17; HT. 20).

16 October, 1947, Thursday

The West Punjab Police arrested Rai Anwar Khan Kharal, M.L.A., Rai Shahadat Khan, Unionist M.L.A., and Col. Dara (INA), Salar-i-Suba National Guards, Olympic hockey player and a student of the Government College, Lahore, on a charge of abducting non-Muslim women. (*Pakistan Times—Indian News Chronicle*, 18).

Reported that Sikh prisoners in Pakistan Central Jail of Lahore were being subjected to indignities and some of them had been forcibly converted to Muhammadanism. (Ajit. 18).

Mr. Abid Ali Jaffarbhoy of Bombay, in the course of his reply to the complaints of Ch. Khaliq-ul-Zaman and other Leaguers issued at Bombay said that "the behaviour of Indian Muslims is not much changed. They still look to Jinnah Saheb for guidance and to Pakistan for protection. They have not liquidated the Muslim League in India. They try to minimise the atrocities on Hindus in Pakistan and exaggerate similar happenings in Hindustan." He suggested that such of the Muslims who sincerely feel that it is not possible for them to become genuinely loyal to the Dominion of India should leave the country immediately.

According to the statement of Mr. Parsram V. Thehlramani, M.L.A., "nearly 400 Sikhs were killed in Nawab Shah district of Sindhi last month, 20 persons were killed and several injured when a branch line train was derailed between Nawabshah and Mirpur Khas, over 50 Hindus and Sikhs were stabbed in running trains and many were injured when thrown out of trains in one month. Looting, forcible occupation of houses found locked, forcible occupation of lands owned or held by Hindus, and seizure of crops standing thereon, and forcible conversion of Sikhs to Islam, are multiplying day after day. (Tr. 17).

17 October, 1947, Friday.

In the course of a statement, Mr. Bhimsen Sachar said at Amritsar, "It is Muslim assassin's dagger, supported by police and military bullets that compelled the Hindus and Sikhs to run away from Pakistan for sheer self-preservation. . . . The Muslim League leaders and the Muslim League Government could never be absolved of the responsibility for utter ruin of Hindus and Sikhs in West Punjab. . . . The Muslim League had been working according to a plan and it is sinful to pose the role of injured innocence." Mr. Sachar termed the statement of Mr. Jinnah suggesting "that the tragic migration of the Hindus and Sikhs from the West Punjab was the outcome of a plan hatched to ruin the Pakistan State," as amazing and most outrageous (*Tr. 18; INC. 19*).

Reports received from Lahore that those non-Muslims who go to Lahore banks to cash cheques or otherwise draw money from them are stabbed outside the bank precincts as soon as they come out. (*Tr. 18*). This is in spite of the assurances of the Pakistan Government to non-Muslims in general and bank employees in particular.

Report published that Pakistan troops engaged in escorting Muslim refugees to their dominion have been encouraging Muslim refugees to loot the countryside and abduct Hindu and Sikh girls. The troops have been annoying civilians and adopting a threatening attitude towards Indian troops. (*HT. 18*).

A communique of Kashmir Government said that disturbances aided by armed people from Pakistan dominion have been created in Poonch and Mirpur Khas areas and that disturbances were apprehended on the Jammu-Pakistan border. (*INC. 19*).

Muslims from across the Pakistan border raided Mahawa, an Indian village; the attack was successfully repulsed. (*CMG. 19*).

One Sikh was shot dead and 50 or 60 were arrested by Dogra troops guarding Qadian. (*CMG. 19*).

A large number of daggers, spears, knives, airgums, etc., were recovered from the Muslims of five big Muhallas of Aligarh. (*HT. 20*).

18 October, 1947, Saturday

Over 11 tons of live and empty cartridges and about 25 maunds of lead pellets were recovered from Muhammad Ismail Cutchhi Seoni, a prominent Muslim Leaguer, member of the local Peace Committee and a cloth merchant of Jubbalpore. (INC. 19; St. 19; HT. 19).

H. E. Sir Chandulal and Lady Trivedi, visited the Darbar Sahib, Amritsar.

Mr. Shammas-ul-Haq, former Deputy Mayor of Calcutta, and R. Muslim in a statement suggested that Muslim minority in the Indian Union should "most emphatically repudiate the two-nation theory and have no allegiance whatsoever to the Muslim League which should be liquidated at once." They appeal to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Maulana Husain Ahmad Madni and other Muslim leaders to take the lead of the Indian Muslims into their hands. (CMG. 19).

Report published of about 260 abducted Hindu and Sikh girls recovered from Pakistani Panjab through the efforts of Miss Mridula Sarabhai. (HT. 19).

Hindu and Sikh refugees were searched and deprived of their belongings at Lala Musa by Pakistan military and police. A few girls were kidnapped and handed over to local villagers. (CMG. 21).

Giani Kartar Singh, President Shromani Akali Dal, sent a telegram to Mahatma Gandhi saying that the Sikhs should be consulted at the time of talks regarding the settlement of the minorities problem between India and Pakistan in view of some problems peculiar to the Sikhs, particularly with regard to their demand for Nankana Sahib. UPI (HT. 21). He has asked for confirmation on Nanakana Sahib the status of Vatican City in Rome. (CMG. 23).

19 October, 1948, Sunday

Sardar Partap Singh, Minister, warned the Sikhs, with particular reference to the Maharaja of Patiala, against any schemes or scheme for the establishment of Khalistan. (Tr. 20).

According to Sardar Ishar Singh Majhail, Minister, in a speech at Banga, "the two-nation theory is the root cause of our present trouble and devastation. The originators of the theory would have to take away the Muslims, not only of the East Punjab but from other parts of the Indian Union as well. (Tr. 20).

A Muslim young man was found lurking about with suspicious intentions in the premises of the residence of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in New Delhi. On the arrival of a guard on duty, he took to his heels and was ultimately arrested and handed over to Police. He gave his name as Aziz Ahmad belonging to Chak No. 55/21 in the Police jurisdiction of Okara in the West Panjab. (HT. Ajit, 21).

The Council of the Sind Muslim League, Karachi, by a resolution recommended that the constitution of Pakistan should be socialistic. (CMG. 21).

Mr. Autar Narain complained to Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan that while the D.C. and S.P. (Jhelum) were co-operating in restoring confidence in the minorities with a view to resettling them in their old homes, petty officials were out to sabotage the movement. He cited the mysterious disappearance of a Sikh woman with two children from a camp and the fact that an evacuee was robbed of Rs. 200 by military picket. (CMG. 21).

14 Hindus and Sikhs were killed and 4 injured in Muslim raid at Dajal in D. G. Khan district. (Tr. 26).

General Mohan Singh, Cols. Niranjan Singh and Gurbakhsh Singh Dhillon announced their decision to organise Desh Sewak Sena, with headquarters at Majitha House, Amritsar. (Tr. 21).

20 October, 1947, Monday

In reply to a deputation of Amritsar traders and industrialists, the East Punjab Governor, Sir Chandulal Trivedi, assured them that the East Punjab Government had no prejudices against Amritsar in the considerations for the selection of capital. (CMG. 21).

The Government of Kashmir have complained to the Governor-General and Premier of Pakistan, in a telegram, about the unfriendly attitude of Pakistan towards Kashmir in not allowing the working of the standstill agreement and creating difficulties. It added, "If unfortunately this request is not heeded, the Kashmir

Government fully hopes that the Governor-General and Premier of Pakistan would agree that Kashmir would be justified in asking for friendly assistance.—*Reuter* (CMG. 21).

From one house in Ahmadiya colony in Monghyr (where various kinds of arms and ammunition were recovered), a 248-page manuscript book containing full diagrams and illustrations for the manufacture of various types of fire-arms was discovered. *API.* (Tr. 21).

Mr. Mehar Chand Mahajan declared that “people who wish to sabotage the existing Government (of Kashmir) and substitute a parallel Government of their own will undoubtedly be treated as rebels and, if caught, will share the fate that meets all rebels.” (Tr. 21).

Patiala Government categorically refuted the wrongful charges levelled against it by Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din, West Punjab Minister for Rehabilitation, after his hurried visit to the State and gave detailed information about the Muslims in the various refugee camps in the state. (HT. 22).

21 October, 1947, Tuesday.

Mr. Muhammad Sa'adat Ali of Lahore contradicted the “categorical assurance” of the Pakistan Minister regarding “Pakistan is a secular, democratic and not a theocratic state,” and said that this assurance “has absolutely no support of the Muslims.” Continuing, he writes in his letter published in the C. & M. G. of Lahore, dated October 21, 1947, that “Ever since Mr. Jinnah undertook to fight out our case, he has on occasions without number, proclaimed emphatically that Muslims were determined to set up a state organised and run in accordance with the irresistible dictates of the Islamic *Shariat*. . . . They (the Muslims) were promised resurgence of Islam. . . . If secularization were our sole aim, India need not have been partitioned, for India undivided would have a much greater power. We raised this storm for partition because we wanted to live as free Muslims and organise a state on Islamic principles....”

Two cannons, one being of American manufacture, two pistols, a cartridge-making machine, a number of daggers and a cart-load of spear-heads were recovered from a Muslim locality at Barely,

including the houses of the religious head of a Muslim sect and the *salar* of the Muslim League National Guards. Six persons, including the religious head, were arrested. A.P.I. (C.M.G. 22).

Minister Ishar Singh Majhail announced that living accommodation in East Punjab would be controlled and "rationed."

Pakistan Government denied Kashmir's allegation and threatened of grave consequences of the present policy of the State. (Tr. 22).

Raids from across the border were made on some villages in the Amritsar district. (St. 24).

General Mohan Singh and Col. Niranjan Singh laid the foundation of the Desh Sewak Sena (National Service Corps) at its headquarters at Majitha House, Amritsar, with pledge of service to the country. General Mohan Singh will be the *Senapati* (Commander-in-Chief) and Col. Niranjan Singh as Chief of the Staff. (C.M.G. 23).

22 October, 1947, Wednesday.

Frontier Premier, Khan Abdul Qayum Khan, in a broadcast speech at Peshawar, called the supporters of Pathanistan movement enemies of the Muslim nation and Pakistan and told them that they would be treated as such. (C.M.G. 23).

A Panthic Conference held at Patiala at the invitation of Maharaja Yadavindra Singh. Sardar Patil deplored the vilification of the Sikhs by interested propagandists from abroad. He appealed to the Sikhs for support to the Government in maintaining peace in the country like the brave people they are. Maharaja Yadavindra Singh warned his community against cries of Khalistan or Sikhistan. (St. 23; H.T. 23).

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who attended the Panthic Conference, said in the course of his speech that he was gratified at the Sikh response to his appeal for peace, and deplored the vilification of the Sikhs studiously and systematically carried on abroad by interested parties.

A Panthic Darbar, with the Maharaja of Patiala as President, was set up. (St. 23; C.M.G. 24). The Maharaja appealed to his community to maintain their unity.

A Muslim mob attacked the Bombay Mail carrying Hindu and Sikh evacuees to India. (Tr. 26).

Over 2,000 tribesmen, armed with rifles, Bren-guns, machine-guns and flares entered Kashmir territory in military trucks at night and burnt Muzaffarabad town and looted it.

Malik Feroze Khan Noon appointed Special Representative of the Qaid-i-Azam, G.G. of Pakistan, with rank of Ambassador, to the Middle East countries of Iraq, Persia, the Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, Arabia and Turkey. (St. 23).

Resigning from the Muslim League, the Maharajkumar of Mahmudabad said in statement to the Press: "The Muslim League has outlived itself. Let it die its own death. (H.T. 23).

A number of Muslim policemen reported to have deserted the Indian Union, escaping into Pakistan with substantial quantities of arms and ammunition. (H.T. 23).

23 October, 1947, Thursday

According to Prof. Abdul Majid's statement, "it is no secret that but for the solid support of the Muslim League leaders in provinces such as the U.P., Behar and Bombay, Pakistan would never have come into being. . . . Therefore, important office-bearers like the Presidents, treasurers, secretaries of provincial, district and city Muslim League branches in India, in order to ensure immediate dissolution of the League, should forthwith migrate to Pakistan. If they do not do so of their own accord, it is the duty of the Government to prevail upon them to quit India. As long as Pakistanis are in this country, ignorant Muslim masses will either again be duped and misled by League leaders or the innocent will continue to suffer for the guilty. (St. 23).

A special train carrying Hindu and Sikh refugees coming from Jassar was attacked by a huge Muslim mob. Two thousand of the evacuees are said to have been massacred. According to the version of the West Panjab Pakistan, 30 evacuees were killed, and about 200 injured. 50 Muslim attackers are said to have been killed by military firing. (C.M.G. 25; Tr. 26).

24 October, 1947, Friday

The Provisional Azad Government set up by some Kashmir Muslims was declared to have been reconstituted with Sardar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, Bar-at-Law, as its provisional head, with its headquarters removed to Pulandari in Poonchh. It declared to have established its rule over major portion of the State. (C.M.G. 25).

Captain Lakhnall Malik stated at Jullundur how shably he was treated by the Pakistan officials at Jhang and how, at Shalimar (Lahore), on his way to India, he was robbed of his pistol and his party, including womenfolk, were searched and robbed of their cash and jewellery worth three lakhs. (H.T. 26).

25 October, 1947, Saturday

L. Bhim Sen Sachar in the course of a statement to the Press said that the belated efforts of Ghazanfar Ali Khan and Pandit Sunder Lal to stop further migration of Hindus and Sikhs were bound to fail. "This was only possible if Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan can persuade his colleagues in Pakistan Government to restore all abducted Hindu and Sikh girls, hand over all converted Hindus and Sikhs and pay due and proper compensation to the minorities for the huge loss of movable and immovable property sustained by them since March. These constitute the acid-tests of the Pakistan Government's sincerity. Short of this is mere indulgence in platitudes which will take us nowhere." (C.M.G. 26).

A resolution urging dissolution of the Muslim League in India and asking the Government to declare it an unlawful organisation throughout the Dominion was passed at a public meeting in the Jama Masjid Delhi under the presidentship of Mr. Aziz Hasan Baqai. (St. 26).

Reported from Peshawar that "for the first time in Afghanistan's history, non-Muslims, mostly Sikhs, have joined the Afghan Army." "They are said to be part of a few thousand Hindus and Sikhs who recently fled from Pakistan and sought refuge in Kabul. Hitherto non-Muslim Afghan nationals were not admitted to the Afghan Army."—*Globe* (H.T. 26).

26 October, 1947, Sunday

Dogras and Sikhs accused by Pakistan Government for raids said to have been committed on their side of the border. (C.M.G. 26).

Report published of an inroad made by heavily armed Afridi tribesmen and Muslim National Guards in military trucks from across the Hazara border into Kashmir in support of the Provisional Government aiming at capturing Kashmir and driving out Maharaja Hari Singh and his Dogra rule. (Tr. 27).

27 October, 1947, Monday

In response to the request for accession to the Indian Dominion and appeal for help for the safety of Kashmir from an attack by Afridi tribesmen and Muslim National Guards, the Governor-General of India, Lord Mountbatten, accepted the accession of Kashmir to India and sent military help to Kashmir to repel the raiders. (C.M.G. 28; St. 28).

In the first conflict between the raiders and the Indian troops, the raiders were routed near Baramula. (C.M.G. 28).

Sheikh Abdulla, the Kashmir leader, appealed to his people to realize "the first duty of every Kashmiri was to defend his mother-land against the intruder." (C.M.G. 28; St. 28).

The Majlis-i-Ittehad-ul-Muslemin of Hyderabad Deccan launched Direct Action campaign. (Tr. 3).

29 October, 1947, Wednesday

The Frontier Premier, Khan Abdul Qayum Khan, in a statement at Peshawar said: "The news that Indian troops have set foot on the soil of Kashmir is not only a challenge to Pakistan, but to the entire Muslim World.... I appeal to every Muslim in Pakistan to get ready." (C.M. 30).

According to Kashmir Premier, Mr. Mehar Chand Mahajan, "there is evidence that a former Political Agent in the Tribal areas, a Muslim, had a hand in the organisation of the invasion" of Kashmir by the Muslim Frontier tribesmen with the help of Pakistan soldiers. (C.M. 30).

30 October, 1947, Thursday

It was revealed that Major-General Kiani and Major-General Habib-ur-Rahman of the I.N.A. were commanding the Pakistan forces and irregulars in the invasion of Kashmir. It seems that when Mr. Jinnah learnt that Kashmir had acceded to the Indian Union and Indian troops had been despatched to Srinagar, he issued orders by phone to General Gracey, C.-in-C. of Pakistan Army, to move troops towards Kashmir from Murree. A *Daily Telegraph* (London) report says that General Gracey indicated to Mr. Jinnah that moving of troops after Kashmir's accession to the Indian Union would be act of war. Field Marshal Auchinleck flew to Lahore and threatened his resignation as well as of every British Officer from both dominion armies if troops were moved towards Kashmir. Thereupon Mr. Jinnah stayed his hand. (*Tr.* 31).

Lakha Singh alias Lakhu, of Patti, who taking advantage of the fluid state of political affairs in August, 1947, had grabbed several thousand acres of land and had declared himself *Raja* of Patti, was arrested. (*Tr.* 31).

Report published of mutiny of troops in Chamba state resulting in the forced resignation of the Diwan, Rai Bahadur Raghbir Singh, and the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Dina Nath Nayvar. (*C.M.G.* 31).

31 October, 1947, Friday

Sheikh Abdullah was sworn in as the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir. (*H.T.* Nov. 1).

According to a Pakistan Government Press communique, that Government has refused to recognise the accession of Kashmir to the Indian Dominion saying: "In the opinion of the Government of Pakistan, the accession of Kashmir to the Indian Union is based on fraud and violence and as such cannot be recognised." (*H.T.* Nov. 1).

The Working Committee of the Panthic Darbar under the presidentship of Maharaja Yadavindra Singh of Patiala decided to give "all-out support and help to the Indian Dominion in its endeavour to solve the Kashmir crisis." (*C.M.G.* Nov. 2).

Gilgit province of Kashmir revolted against the Maharaja of Kashmir. (*C.M.G.* Nov. 2).

1 November, 1947, Saturday

East Punjab Radio at Jullundur started working, with a speech broadcast by the Governor Sir Chandulal Trivedi. (CMG. 1).

Government of India took over the administration of Babriawad and Mangrol states and Indian troops were sent to the territories to help the Government in their task. (Tr. 2).

The Kashmir Premier, Mr. Mehar Chand Mahajan, appealed to the UNO, the United Kingdom, and the Indian princes for help saying, "It is well known to the world that an unprovoked attack has been made on Kashmir by a large number of raiders entering the state from Pakistan". (CMG. 2).

2 November, 1947, Sunday

The East Punjab Premier, Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava, in the course of his address at the Sri Rana Padam Chand Sanatan Dharm College, Simla, announced that the Punjab Government proposed to impart military training to every boy and girl in the schools and colleges all over the province. He further declared that within six months Hindi and Gurmukhi will become the court languages of the East Punjab. (Tr. 3).

The threatened crisis in the West Punjab resulting from the resignation of Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din, Minister for Refugees, Relief and Rehabilitation, on account of his heated controversy with Mian Mumtaz Daultana, Minister for Industries and Civil Supplies, over the allotment of abandoned factories and commercial shops was averted by the intervention of Mr. Jinnah, leaving the disputed issue to the Department of Mumtaz Daulatana. (St. 4).

24 wagons bound for Pakistan were searched at Lucknow and railway machinery parts, costly saloon cushions, cloth bales, kerosine oil, costly tools and a number of spears were recovered from the luggage booked by Loco and Carriage Wagons Shops officers of the E.I.R. who had opted for Pakistan. (St. 4).

3 November, 1947, Monday

After a six-hour engagement Muslim marauders were routed in Badgam area (Kashmir) with about 300 casualties. (HT. 5).

5 November, 1947, Wednesday

That an Azad Pathanistan Government had been set up at Kabul, with Khan Muhammad Yahiya Jan as its head, was confirmed by the Afghan Consulate at New Delhi. The Faqir of Ipi was reported to have sent a delegation to Kabul. (CMG. 8).

6 November, 1947, Thursday

Mir Mushtaq Ahmad, Organiser, Anti-Pakistan Front, announced that the first batch of 25 Muslim "satyagrahis" will leave Delhi on November 16 to participate in the Satyagrah movement launched in Hyderabad (Deccan) by the State Congress. (CMG. 8).

7 November, 1947, Friday

A lashkar of Swat tribesmen invaded and occupied Gilgit. (St. 9).

8 November, 1947, Saturday

Baramula recaptured by Indian troops after defeating the raiders in a big fight. (CMG., St. Tr. 9).

Major General Shinghara Singh of the INA died in Amritsar Hospital. (CMG. 9).

Chandernagore, one of the five French provinces in India, became a Free City under a decree published in the French Government's *Journal Officiel*. (Tr. 9).

9 November, 1947, Sunday

Kashmir Premier, Mr. Mehar Chan Mahajan, revealed that he had seized certain documents which prove that the Pakistan Government had been constantly helping the raiders. (Tr. 11)

Government of India took over the control of Junagadh State on an appeal of the Dewan Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto in view of the unanimous request of the State Council, supported by public opinion. (St. 11).

West Bengal Muslims Conference, presided over by Dr. R. Ahmad, questioned the right of Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy to call a conference of the Indian Muslims in view of his past political activities "which have wrought havoc in Calcutta and elsewhere and in view of the fact that he owes allegiance to Pakistan". The Conference also expressed the opinion that the Muslim League

demand for Pakistan based on "the false and fantastic two-nation theory" had resulted in the division of the country and was solely responsible for the unparalleled calamities and immeasurable sufferings that had befallen the country and its people. (St. 11).

At a conference of the Muslim leaders of India, Mr. Suhrawardy said: "Clearly, unequivocally and without fear, with our hands on our hearts, we can declare that we are loyal citizens of the State and shall remain so, expecting that the state will guarantee our rights". (St. 11).

10 November, 1947, Monday

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari was sworn in as the Acting Governor-General of India in place of Lord Louis Mountbatten who left for England. (Tr. 11).

Kashmir Premier, Sheikh Abdulla, told pressmen at Srinagar that "after what has taken place at Baramula, Uri, Pattan and Muzaffarabad and other places, the people of Kashmir may not bother about a referendum". "There may not be referendum at all". He felt convinced of the complicity of Pakistan in the Muslim tribesmen's raid of Kashmir. (CMG. 12).

In view of the urgent representations made by the Tripura state authorities and the Praja Mandal for assistance in meeting the threatened invasion by "Muslim sojourners", assembling on the borders of the State, Indian troops entered the state for the protection of the state which acceded to the Indian Union in August last. (Tr. 12).

11 November, 1947, Tuesday

According to a correspondent of the United Press of America, who visited the Headquarters of Muslim Rebels and Raiders at Palandri, the military operations of the raiders in Kashmir were directed by Officers of the Pakistan Army. (HT. 11).

Kashmir State authorities arrested Ch. Faizulla Khan, the former Deputy Commissioner of Baramula, and some state officials who rendered assistance to the raiders. (Tr. 12).

A band of armed Muslims from the West Punjab raided Mamdot area in the district of Ferozepore and inflicted some casualties. (Tr. 12).

Hindu and Sikh evacuees were attacked at Jhelum Railway Station on the 10th and 11th, and subjected to wholesale loot. (Ajit, 19).

12 November, 1947, Wednesday

Sind Government (Pakistan) banned the migration of Hindu *dhobis* (washermen) and sweepers from the province. (CMG. 13).

This act of the Sind Government, according the C. & M.G., "is a serious interference with personal liberty". (CMG. 14).

According to a Lisbon correspondent there was no likelihood of Portugal selling the port of Marmagoa to the Nizam of Hyderabad to enable the state to have a sea port of its own. (CMG. 13).

Indian troops captured Mahura Power House of Kashmir, the main source of electric supply to the valley, in their pursuit of the raiders. (CMG. 13).

It was confirmed that Wali of Swat, a Muslim chieftain of the Pakistan Frontier province, was the main instrument in creating the revolt in Gilgit. (CMG. 13).

13 November, 1947, Thursday

The East Punjab Government decided that all schools and colleges would further continue to remain closed until the end of February, 1948, to provide shelter during winter to ten lakh sufferers arriving from the Pakistan Punjab, in addition to those who have already come. (Tr. 14).

Khan Muhammad Yahiya Jan contradicted the news of the establishment of Azad Pathanistan Government at Kabul. (Tr. 14).

Mr. Bartlam, the European Principal of the Lahore Engineering College, was stabbed to death along with his servant. (CMG. 14).

Government of India officially contradicted the Pakistan Government allegation in their statement of November 11 regarding Indian troops helping the Azad Junagadh Fauj. (CMG. 14).

14 November, 1947, Friday

Indian troops captured Uri, 63 miles west of Srinagar, on their way to Kohala. (Tr. 15).

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru entered the 59th year of his age. (Tr. 15).

Convention of Indian Muslims held at Delhi passed a resolution advising the "Indian Mussalmans to wind up the Muslim League and all other communal political organisations and join the Indian National Congress which stands for unity, democracy and progress." (Tr. 16).

15 November, 1947, Saturday

According to U. P. I. report, "following the withdrawal of state forces garrison from Ralcout, in Poonch district, 30,000 civilians were killed by the raiders. (Tr. 16).

15 prisoners of war and a considerable volume of documents captured by Indian troops were flown to New Delhi for thorough investigation. Kudrat Shah, belonging to the 48th Animal Transport Coy. of Pakistan Army, revealed that the raiders' primary object was to occupy Kashmir and thereafter to proceed to Hindustan. Another prisoner Abdul Haq, a Rawalpindi Police constable, gave out that intensive propaganda had been carried on by priests in mosques in Northern India prior to the invasion of Kashmir. According to him 6,000 persons were recruited in the Rawalpindi camp alone in Pakistan for Kashmir invasion. Among the officers conducting the operations at Baramula were Capt. Rashid Ahmad (INA), Major Khurshid Anwar, Major Aslam and Capt. Azam. (Tr. 16).

17 November, 1947, Monday

The first meeting of India's sovereign legislature, the Constituent Assembly of India, opened today, with Dr. Rajendra Prasad as President. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, President of the old Central Assembly, was elected as Speaker. (Tr. 18).

K. B. Sh. Badr-ud-Din, a former Muslim League M.L.A., was arrested for possession of unlicensed arms. Mortars, bombs, cartridges and gun-powder were recovered from Muslim houses in Agra. (Tr. 18).

Five armed members of the Pakistan Army raided an Indian village Pakiman under the pretext of recovering abducted Muslim girls and were arrested by Indian Police constables. (CMG. 19).

Order of the Maharaja of Faridkot published that Panjabi in Gurmukhi script would be the court language of the Faridkot state and that Urdu would cease to be used from January 1, 1948. (St. 17).

18 November, 1947, Tuesday

Bakhtar, the Afghan News Agency, contradicted the news regarding the employment of Sikhs in the Afghan Army. (CMG. 19).

19 November, 1947, Wednesday

Indian Army troops reached Naushahra and relieved the Kashmir garrison besieged by the raiders for several days. (St. 21).

20 November, 1947, Thursday

Princess Elizabeth, the heir-presumptive to the British throne, and Lieut. Philip Mountbatten, newly created Duke of Edinburgh, were married in the Abbey of Westminster. (CMG. 21).

Hindus and Sikhs not allowed to take their valuables from lockers in Lahore by the Superintendent of Police and District Magistrate of Lahore. (Tr. 23).

21 November, 1947, Friday

Agra City Muslim League was dissolved.

Indian troops established contact with Kashmir troops surrounded at Poonch. (St. 24).

22 November, 1947, Saturday

A refugee train carrying Hindus and Sikhs from Multan, Jalalpur, Shahjahanpur and Ghazipur was attacked by Muslim troops at Jalalpur and Ghazipur with 200 and 100 killed, with 50 girls abducted. (HT. 24).

A bomb exploded in Nainital. Dr. Ilahi, President of Nainital Muslim League, was detained under U.P. Public Safety Ordinance,

while another person was arrested following the recovery of a country-made bomb. *API* (Tr. 24).

Through the bravery of Naik Chet Singh who, in response to the call of the Indian Company Commander for volunteers, led a bayonet charge against the raiders in the early hours of the morning, killed with his bayonet the man behind the mortar that was pouring fire on the Indian soldiers, and captured the mortar. On his way back, with the captured mortar he was sprayed on his back with raiders' bullets. According to the despatch, "Naik Chet Singh was lost but the mortar was captured. Thus ended the battle which gave Uri to India." (HT. 28).

23 November, 1947, Sunday

Contradicting the "astounding and utterly unwarranted" allegations of Abdul Qayum Khan, the Pakistan Frontier Premier, against the Patiala State forces, Sardar Hari Ram Sharma, Foreign and Political Minister, Patiala, in a statement said : "I definitely assert that no Patiala soldier has associated himself with or has been involved in any killings in any part of the East Punjab." (Tr. 24).

A meeting of the Panthic Darbar with Maharajah Yadavindra Singh of Patiala as President was held at Amritsar. (Tr. 25).

24 November, 1947, Monday

In reply to the enquiry of the Government of India, the Pakistan Government replied: "It was quite impossible for the West Punjab Government with its existing resources to make arrangements for the safe passage of Sikh pilgrims to Nankana Sahib from the East Punjab." (CMG. 25).

Some stabbing cases took place at Delhi. (St. 26).

25 November, 1947, Tuesday.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a statement in the Constituent Assembly said: "We have sufficient evidence in our possession to demonstrate that the whole business of Kashmir raids both in Jammu province and Kashmir proper was deliberately organised by high officials of the Pakistan Government."

26 November, 1947, Wednesday

The besieged Kashmir force garrison at Kotli was relieved by Indian troops. The raiders fled away on the approach of Indian troops. (*Tr. 27; St. 28*).

27 November, 1947, Thursday

Referring to the Hyderabad-India Agreement, Pir Ilahi Bux, Sind (Pakistan) Education Minister, said at Karachi in a statement: "I would, therefore, advise the people of Hyderabad to reject these humiliating terms forthwith and fight for the real freedom of their country." (*CMG. 29*).

28 November, 1947, Friday

In a statement referring to the plight of the Harijans in the Hyderabad State, Dr. Ambedkar, Minister for Law, Government of India, said: "In Hyderabad also they are being forcibly converted to Islam in order to increase the strength of the Muslim population there. . . . It would be fatal for the scheduled castes, whether in Pakistan or Hyderabad, to put their faith in the Muslims or the Muslim League." (*HT. 28*).

Extracts from the statements of Muslim raiders captured in Kashmir reveal that high officials of the Pakistan Government were responsible for the plans and mobilization of the Pathan and other Muslim raiders for the invasion of Kashmir and that the Muslims of Kashmir had suffered mostly at the hands of these Muslim raiders. (*HT. 29*).

The Nizam of Hyderabad signed the Stand-still agreement with the Government of India for one year. The agreement means that the Hyderabad State will be under the Indian Union in the spheres of defence, foreign affairs and communications like any other acceding state, without having the right to send representatives to the Indian Constituent Assembly. The Nizam will be able to send agents-general to foreign countries, working under the direction of the Indian ambassadors. (*HT. 29*).

29 November, 1947, Saturday

Lord Mountbatten, Governor-General of India, signed the Agreement with the Hyderabad State. (*HT. 30*).

Master Tara Singh declared at Bombay Akali Party's full support to the Congress in all political matters despite certain differences, which, he considered, were "only of a domestic nature." (St. Dec. 2).

30 November, 1947, Sunday

Sant Gurmukh Singh of Patiala, who had dedicated his life to the service of Sikh Gurdwaras, died at the advance age of 110. (Ajit 4).

Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck relinquished his post as Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of India and Pakistan and left for Italy. (Tr. Dec. 1).

1 December, 1947, Monday

News from Srinagar that S. Divendar Singh, C.-in-C. of the Punjab Defence Force and a companion of his, a son of Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala of Patiala, were arrested in Kashmir. They had gone there with some volunteers to help the people of Kashmir against the raiders. (Ajit, 4).

A train carrying No. 301 Garrison Company of the Indian Army was subjected to continuous sniping by Muslim raiders between Mari Indus and Daudkhel. (H.T. 6).

2 December, 1947, Tuesday

In a statement, published this day, Sardar Kharak Singh called upon the Sikhs to support the national Government and appealed to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to give special consideration to the Sikhs who were worst affected by the division of India. (H.T. 2).

3 December, 1947, Wednesday

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, Labour Leader of Bombay, in a statement said: "The Muslim League and its leaders have already done tremendous harm to the Muslims. Never before such a large bulk of people were in such a great peril. . . Such of the Muslims who want to go to Pakistan can do so but they must not behave as thieves and try to smuggle unauthorised articles into Pakistan." (Tr. 5).

Master Tara Singh, in the course of a statement to the press at New Delhi, thought that there would be war between India and Pakistan within six months. He added: "If Pandit Nehru is convinced that Pakistan is behind the Kashmir trouble, and if he had positive proofs to support his allegation, then why does not India change the fronts from Jammu to Lahore?" (Tr. 5).

6 December, 1947, Saturday

Demanding the official liquidation of the Muslim League in India, Maharajkumar of Mahmudabad said in a statement that "Loyal Muslims will heave a sigh of relief when this generator of disturbances is buried deep." . . . Suggesting that members of the Muslim League should migrate to Pakistan or else they should be treated as aliens, he added that "the authorities should see that they do not go underground." (H.T. 7).

Pandit Nehru said at Jammu in a mass meeting, "We will see the Kashmir business through. . . We do not believe in leaving things half-done. We will send more troops. . . We will muster all our resources and fight till we succeed." (H.T. 7).

Mahashay Shiv Ram, M.L.A., murdered at night (Dec. 6-7) in a military camp at Abbottabad, along with his Muslim servant, Kala, a Hindu shopkeeper of Bannu and a Hindu sub-overseer. (H.T. 13, 1948).

7 December, 1947, Sunday

Mirza Bashir-ud-din, head of the Ahmadiya Community, in a meeting at Law College, Lahore, strongly opposed the reported proposal of the Pakistan Government for a loan of six million dollars from U.S.A. (St. 9).

Addressing a meeting at Banaras, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant said: "Those who were still thinking of themselves as a separate nation had better leave this country and go to Pakistan." (H.T. 9).

8 December, 1947, Monday

Bhai Parmanand, a former President of the Hindu Mahasabha, died at Jullundur at the age of 73. (H.T. 9).

30 Hindus were killed in a daylight attack by armed Muslims led by a Sub-Inspector at Ahmedpur Lama in Bahawalpur State. (H.T. 9-1-1948).

9 December, 1947, Tuesday

That half a million dollars had been dedicated for the establishment of India Culture Centre in New York in 1948, was announced in New York. (St. 11).

10 December, 1947, Wednesday

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the veteran Liberal leader, died at the age of 83. (C.M.G. 11).

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru announced that a Tripartite Agreement had been signed between India, Nepal and the U.K. regarding the future employment of Gurkha troops in Indian and British armies. (Tr. 11).

East Punjab University Act, passed by the Provincial Assembly during its Budget session, received the Governor's assent. (C.M.G. 11).

12 December, 1947, Friday

A lorry carrying Hindu passengers from Oralai village to Sadiqabad was waylaid and looted by a party of about 300 Muslims. (H.T. 9-1-1948).

13 December, 1947, Saturday

A clash took place at Dacca (Eastern Pakistan capital) on account of Bengali-Urdu controversy after some persons had toured the city in a bus advocating Urdu. The clash resulted in five persons being injured. (C.M.G. 14).

15 December, 1947, Monday

Sh. Ikramul Haq, A.D.M. Lyallpur, formerly of Amritsar, was suspended by Pakistan for corruption and indulgence in loot. (C.M.G. 16).

It was decided by the Council of the A. I. Muslim League to divide the League into two separate organisations for Pakistan and India. (C.M.G. 16).

It was revealed by Lal Mir, an Afghan of Ghazni, in a statement before Mr. G. C. Bali, D.I.G., (C.I.D.), that while King Zahir Shah had asked the Afghan Maliks not to join the raiders of Jammu and Kashmir, the British Political Officer, North Waziristan, and League leaders and officials of Pakistan, instigated the Afghans to join the raids in the name of Islam. At Wazirabad, a party of Afghans was supplied with arms by Pakistan officials. (H.T. 17).

Two Sikh women, Chand Rani and Satwant Kaur, the wife and daughter respectively of S. Karam Singh, a retired officer of C.P. Government P.W.D. were attacked near Bhilsa in the Grand Trunk Express. The daughter was thrown out of the train, resulting in a fractured leg. The mother received injuries. Both were admitted into Bhopal hospital. (C.M.G. 18).

16 December, 1947, Tuesday

Orissa and Chhattisgarh States rulers signed the merger agreement with the Government of India, voluntarily handing over to the Indian Dominion the administration of 56,000 sq. miles of territory with a population of 8 million and a gross revenue of about two crores. (H.T. 17).

17 December, 1947, Wednesday

Government of Sind issued orders that no Hindu employee of theirs be permitted to go outside (to India) during the Xmas holidays even to meet their families. Such of the permits as had been issued for the purpose were cancelled. (C.M.G. 18).

Addressing a meeting in Jaipur Sardar Patel declared that India would not desert Kashmir even if the struggle continued for ten years. (C.M.G. 20).

18 December, 1947, Thursday

Reports current in Delhi that Kashmiri Hindu women carried away by Muslim raiders were being sold in Pakistan N.W.F. towns and Kabul for four rupees each. (C.M.G. 19).

19 December, 1947, Friday

Reported that Maulavis, with status, pay and privileges of Sub-Inspectors of Police, are being recruited by Pakistan Government

to imbue the Pakistan police with the spirit and outlook of Islam. (C.M.G. 19).

20 December, 1917, Saturday

Announced in East Punjab Govt. Gazette Extraordinary the formation of the East Punjab National Volunteers Corps. (St. 21).

22 December, 1947, Monday

"Rather than press for a separate homeland, the Sikhs will lend their whole-hearted support to the building of a democratic secular state in India," declared Giani Kartar Singh in a press statement. He thought that private armies should exist as long as the people felt that Government was not taking effective steps to protect them from foreign aggression. (CMG. 23; St. 23).

Pandit Nehru, the Indian Premier, handed over to Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan, the Pakistan Premier, a formal note stating that the Indian Government was satisfied that the invasion of Kashmir had the backing of Pakistan arsenal and trained personnel. The Note called on Pakistan to withdraw the tribes and its own personnel immediately, failing which Indian Government would appeal to the United Nations Security Council. (*Sunday Times*, New Delhi; C.M.G. 30).

23 December, 1947, Tuesday

Government of India declared Pakistan to be a foreign territory for the purpose of levying custom duty on the export of raw jute and jute manufactures from India. (H.T. 24).

Radio Pakistan broadcasted for the first time the use of aircraft by the raiders of Kashmir. (H.T. 24).

Mr. Bhim Sen, District Magistrate, Poonchh, declared on unimpeachable evidence that raiders of Kashmir formed part and parcel of the Pakistan army and that the Pakistan officials were recruiting men and supplying arms and ammunitions to them. (H.T. 25).

Dr. Sir Zia-ud-Din Ahmad of Aligarh University died in London at the age of 68. (St. 27).

24 December, 1947, Wednesday

"Death or conversion to Islam" was the only alternative allowed to Hindus in some places in Bahawalpur State, according to the statement of the heads of over a dozen converted families who have managed to escape. Wholesale murder of Hindus (except of those who agreed to become Muslims) was carried out in the villages of Allahabad and Moja Talbani. The converted were circumcised and remarried in Islamic ways. They were deprived of their belongings and in some cases their grown up daughters were taken away. (HT. 27).

160 bags of lead shots, 25 of cartridges, and some explosive materials were recovered from the godown of a Muslim merchant of Banaras.

25 December, 1947, Thursday

Government of India sent a note to the Hyderabad Deccan State saying that it considered the State Ordinance banning transactions in Indian rupee in Hyderabad a breach of the Stand-still Agreement. (HT. 26).

27 December, 1947, Saturday

Mirza Bashir-ud Din Mahmud Ahmad, head of the Ahmadiyas, advised the Muslims "to take a vow to return to their original homes at any cost and declared unreserved loyalty to the Indian Union". (CMG. 28).

29 December, 1947, Monday

Addressing the annual conference of the Ahmadiyas at Lahore, Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mahmud Ahmad, the head of the community, declared "that we must return to that holy land (Qadian in the East Punjab in the Indian Union) is a matter of faith with us all. That our return will be by peaceful means or by war is for the Indian Government to choose. The same power will ordain your entry after banishment into Qadian which ordained the entry of your Prophet into Mecca after exile."

"Pakistan," he said, "is a Muslim state and therefore it must be run on Islamic principles, which comprise a complete code of

conduct in the spiritual, moral, political and economic field." He said he was prepared to supply a solution of any world problem from the Quran which was the word of God. (CMG. 30).

Reported from Bannu that Pakistan troops were intercepted by the Faqir of Ipi's followers near Saidgai and Shinkai, 17 miles from Bannu, while withdrawing from Razmak. (CMG. 30).

Indian Union Muslim Conference at Lucknow passed unanimous resolutions to abjure communal politics and to join the Indian National Congress, a non-communal organization. (CMG. 30).

Sir Muhammad Zafarullah Khan, Pakistan Foreign Minister, at a Press Conference at Karachi "made it quite clear that the use of force on Pakistan's side to settle the (Junagadh) issue was out of the question." (CMG. 30).

Addressing a public meeting at Jammu, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel declared, "on behalf of the Government of India I can give you this assurance that we will do everything possible to save Kashmir. We will count neither cost nor material and, whatever may happen, we shall not give up Kashmir and we will see this business through." (CMG. 30).

After saying that to save their honour from the Muslim raiders hundreds of girls of Bhimbar Tehsil (Kashmir) had poisoned themselves to death and many had themselves killed by their relatives, Shrimati Shanta Kumari, President of the National Women's Conference, Jammu and Kashmir, said that "many who were abducted were exhibited in the bazaars of Peshawar and Bannu, thereby enticing Pathans towards Kashmir. Many were subjected to unmentionable indignities. (HT. 30).

30 December, 1947, Tuesday

In view of Pakistan, a member of the UNO, being engaged in hostile activities against India, a friendly neighbouring country, by aiding and actively assisting raiders in Kashmir and Jammu State (and pleading inability to prevent the raiders from swarming into India from Pakistan) which by virtue of its accession forms a part of the Indian Dominion, the Government of India decided to raise the Kashmir issue before the Security Council of UNO. The legal Councillors of UNO declared India's decision to be entirely proper and legal. (St. 31; HT. 31; Tr. 31).

Sardar Shaukat Hayat Khan, West Panjab Revenue Minister, punished by transfer, dismissal and suspension some officials of the Lyallpur District for inefficiency and neglect of duty towards the refugees. It came to his notice that "there had been instances of molestation of young girls by volunteers and of parents having been beaten up when they protested. (CMG. 31).

The S.G.P.C. proposed at a meeting of their Executive Committee to approach the Government of India to take up with the Pakistan Government the matter of the protection of the Sikh shrines in Pakistan, particularly of Nankana Sahib and Kartarpur, suggesting that the latter could be easily included in the East Panjab by slight adjustment in the boundary. (Tr. Jan. 3, 1948).

31 December, 1947, Wednesday

Government of India informed Pakistan Government that as they were helping the invaders of Kashmir, a part of Indian territory, "it is not possible for India to supply the cash and military stores which may only be used in the war in Kashmir against her. (HT. January 1, 1948).

Commenting on the attitude of the Pakistan High Command towards Kashmir problem, the special correspondent of the *Hindustan Times* at New Delhi, wrote: "Large scale massacre of tribesmen and ex-servicemen in a way solves the problem of Pakistan; the liquidation of a part of its turbulent population and of the obligation to pay pensions to ex-servicemen. (HT. Jan. 1, 1948).

1 January, 1948, Thursday

Mr. Ali Muhammad Khan, President, Muslim League Branch in Great Britain, who arrived in Lahore last month on a fact-finding mission, on the completion of his three-week tour of the West Panjab districts said in an interview with the A.P.I.: "What I have seen of the refugees has shattered my nerves and I believe my report to my organisation will go a long way in opening their eyes with regard to the utter callousness and demoralisation of the administration in the West Panjab which has failed from top to bottom to discharge its official, national and moral obligations towards unfortunate brethren from the East Panjab." The officials, he said, were not only unsympathetic, but were positively cruel and heartless. (CMG. 1).

Official form of greeting was announced by the Government of India to be *Jai Hind* and courtesy titles of Mr. or Esq. were to be Shri or Shriman. (Tr. 3).

2 January, 1948, Friday

Referring to the reference of Kashmir problem to UNO, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Premier of India, said that "India was quite within her right to take action in self-defence and attack the bases of raiders in Pakistan." (HT. 3).

3 January, 1948, Saturday

Havildar Kuldeep Singh, Takht Singh, a Rajput sepoy, Sepoy Mohan Singh of Pithoragarh Tehsil (Almora) and Lance Naik Ram Singh of Hissar were mentioned for bravery in Kashmir in an account published this day. (HT. 3).

4 January, 1948, Sunday.

Burma attained her independence and became a sovereign republic. (CMG. 4).

The Working Committee of the Panthic Darbar, with Maharaja Yadavindra Singh of Patiala as President, was reported to have sent a strong representation to the East Panjab Government to declare Panjabi as the court language of the province.

The Panthic Darbar decided to send a goodwill mission of prominent Sikhs to England and America to place the Sikh view point before the public in those countries. (HT. 5).

5 January, 1948, Monday.

Report published of meeting of the P.P.C.C., where its President, Dr. Saif-ud-Din Kitchlew had said: "Let us unite and see that no outside power in the world cast an evil eye on our country." "The Muslim League," he said, "under the leadership of Mr. Jinnah, instead of promoting love and brotherhood, spread hatred and enmity between Hindus and Muslims, and the names of Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League would always be coupled with misery and unhappiness." (HT. 6).

6 January, 1948, Tuesday

Dr. Abdul Ghani Qureishi, a prominent Muslim Leaguer of Delhi, was sentenced to death for the murder of Dr. N. C. Joshi of Delhi on September 8, 1947. (CMG. 7).

A mob of some 25,000 (about 8,000 according to Pakistan official figure) Muslims attacked the Sikhs in Gurdwara near Ratan Talao, Karachi, within half a mile of the Pakistan Secretariat, followed by a wholesale massacre. The Gurdwara was set on fire and subjected to plunder. Not a single Sikh escaped with his life. The Muslim hooligans later proceeded to the Hindu *muhallas* in the city, subjecting them to murder, loot and arson. The offices of the *Hindu*, the *Hindustan*, *Sansar Samachar* were attacked repeatedly, and the last named was completely destroyed. The *Sansar Samachar* gives the number of killed as 129, with 73 Sikhs and 56 Hindus, the number of injured being 120 Sikhs and 124 Hindus. According to another report the number of injured was 400. The bodies of the killed were disposed of by the Government.

The holocaust according to some quarters, was pre-planned and well organised. During the previous weeks local Muslims had been intensely agitated by meetings held in Rambagh Maidan and addressed by a Pakistan minister, Mr. Chundrigar, a Sindh Minister, Pir Ilahi Bakhsh and leading Pakistani Maulanas, Shabir Ahmad Usmani Sheikh-ul-Islam and Abdul Hamid Badayuni. The Police and military wilfully neglected their duty. (CMG, 7, 8, 10; St. 7, 8. HT. 7, 8, 11). According to the *Ajit*, Jan. 9, the gate of the Sikh Gurdwara was broken open with the help of the Muslim police and Baluch Military.

7 January, 1948, Wednesday

Cases of looting of Hindu and Sikh houses in Karachi continued. Lawlessness persisted. Over 1000 persons were rounded, and over 1500 arrested by police for breach of curfew order. (CMG. 8, 9).

In a communication to the Government of India, the Pakistan Government refused to send their delegation for Sterling Balance negotiations with U.K. and India. (St. 9).

8 January, 1948, Thursday

Some Muslims attacked 3 Non-Muslim refugees. The Muslim Kotwal, Mr. Agha, abused the refugees when they took the injured persons to Kotwali. (HT. 9).

The Behar Government had, it was reported, decided to return the properties of Kunwar Singh of Jagdishpur (Shahabad) of 1857 'War of Independence' fame to his lawful heirs. (HT. 9).

9 January, 1948, Friday

According to Suhrawardy's interview with API, "what has taken place at Karachi is not merely condemnable but damnable. ... These incidents bring home forcibly to one that it is little use the Government's guaranteeing protection to minorities if the public have not been educated to it. ... While leaders in high circles talk and tinker, the minorities die in thousands."

Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mahmud, head of the Ahmadiya Community, in a public speech at Rawalpindi demanded that the Pakistan constitution should be framed in strict accordance with the Islamic laws. Regarding the Radcliffe Award, he said that it had been actuated by the desire of the interested parties to cripple the new born Muslim state of Pakistan. (CMG. 11).

10 January, 1948, Saturday

Reported that Nizam's Government had transferred to Pakistan Government, Government of India securities to the value of 20 crores which they were holding. (CMG. 11).

Sheikh Abdulla and party left for America to take part in the UNO discussions. (CMG. 11).

A Sikh deputation including Jathedar Udhamp Singh met Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders and impressed upon them the necessity of arming the residents of the border districts of the East Panjab. (HT. 12).

11 January, 1948, Sunday.

9 persons were killed and 35 injured in stabbing incidents at Ajmer. (CMG. 13).

12 January, 1948, Monday

Muslim tribesmen and others *en route* to Jammu attacked a non-Muslim train of refugees from Bannu in the early hours of this day. According to a West Panjab Press communique, the num-

ber of casualties is 174 killed in addition to a large number of injured ones. (CMG. 13; HT. 15).

Referring to the activities of the Socialists, Maulana Abdul Sattar Niazi said in the West Panjab Assembly at Lahore that "the wrong would be undone not by the kind of publicity which was put out by their Government but by the well known method, 'Quran in one hand and sword in the other'." (CMG. 13).

Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Bakhshi was sworn in as Acting head of the Emergency Administration in Jammu and Kashmir in place of Sheikh Muhammad Abdulla. (HT. 13).

13 January, 1948, Tuesday

Mahatma Gandhi began fast to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity. (HT. 14).

Condemning the attack on refugees' train at Gujrat on January 12, Mian Muhammad Mumtaz Daulatana said: "We bend our heads in shame over what happened at Gujrat." (CMG. 14).

In a meeting of the Working Committee of the Panthic Darbar at Delhi, it was decided to send a medical mission to Kashmir, and to send Sardar Sant Singh, M.L.A., as their representative to Kashmir to help sufferers and to keep the Darbar informed of the situation there. The Committee also decided to send a jatha to look after orphan children in refugee camps. (St. 15).

14 January, 1948, Wednesday

At a representative meeting of the Sikhs it was resolved that "the Sikhs are greatly perturbed over Mahatmaji's fast. We feel that Mahatmaji is an asset to humanity and his life must be saved at all costs. The object for which he has undertaken is appreciated by every Sikh irrespective of his political affiliations.

"We assure Mahatmaji that Sikhs will make a supreme effort to preserve peace and promote harmony between the varous communities". (CMG. 15).

15 January, 1948, Thursday

As a gesture of goodwill to Pakistan, in response to the non-violent and noble effort made by Mahatma Gandhi by undertaking

fast for communal unity, the Government of India decided to make immediate payment of 55 crores of rupees held by the Reserve Bank of India as part of cash balance due to that country. (HT. 16).

Discussion started at Lake Success in USA on the Kashmir question at the UNO. (HT. 16).

16 January, 1948, Friday

1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1 Inspector, 17 Sub-Inspectors, 18 Assistant sub-Inspectors, 19 Head Constables, and 115 foot constables have been found guilty by the West Punjab Government of being in possession of looted property. (CMG. 16).